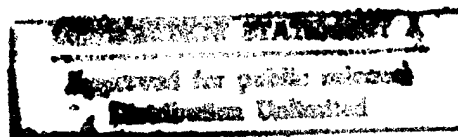


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15 July 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2659

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FRANCE, OAU SAID TO BE IN EMBARRASSING POSITION REGARDING NATION

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3384, 14 Jun 82 p 1565-1566

[Article by Mark Doyle: "The Return of Hissen Habré"]

[Text] Early in the morning of Monday, June 7, the rebel forces of Hissen Habré took control of N'Djamena. The capital was taken easily, following fierce fighting the day before at Massaguet.

The former President of the Transitional Government of National Unity, Goukhouni Weddeye, has been granted political asylum in Cameroon.

A spokesman for Habré's Armed Forces of the North (FAN) has announced that Habré will set up a provisional government and then try to organise a conference with the other faction leaders to reach a permanent settlement to the war. Nigeria has called for early elections. The Chairman of the OAU, President Daniel Irap Moi of Kenya, has appealed to all factions in Chad to do "everything possible to avoid bloodshed".

The OAU peacekeeping force in Chad was due to leave at the end of this month but it has now been announced that the Senegalese contingent will be leaving before then.

THE FALL of N'Djamena was a defeat for President Goukhouni Weddeye, but it was not necessarily a success for Hissen Habré. Certainly, Habré's military advance through the east and north of the country has been swift and effective. But, quite apart from the fact that he has yet to consolidate his capture of the capital politically and diplomatically, his soldiers do not control the south of the country. However much one would like to join the elated cries of some of the population when Habré entered N'Djamena ("No more war!"), one hesitates. The complex internal politics of Chad and the continuing international presences in that country (both overt and covert) may well mean that the 20-year shifting war is not over yet.

There was not, this time, a "Battle of N'Djamena", as some of the Western press has implied. Habré's capture of the capital was more or less assured a couple of days before the rebels took the Presidential Palace. It was then that a bloody conflict took place at Massaguet, about 50 miles north of the capital. Massaguet lies at the

confluence of Chad's two main paved roads from the north and the east, and was the focal point of Habré's two-pronged advance through the country.

Goukhouni knew that this locality had become the key to de facto power in Chad. While Habré was easily taking Mao, Massakori and Moussouro to the north and east of Lake Chad, Government lines were being strengthened around Massaguet. Goukhouni himself inspected the lines at Massaguet and Douguia, north of the capital. Those lines did not hold, both because of the effectiveness of the rebel forces and because of the fragmented nature of the so-called Integrated National Army.

Two of the main faction leaders of the GUNT, Abdelkader Kamougué (of the Forces Armées Tchadiennes — FAT) and Ahmat Acyl (of the Conseil Démocratique et Révolutionnaire — CDR) declared their "neutrality" as soon as it was obvious Habré was inexorably on his way to the Palace. It is true they had both said on previous occasions that they were prepared

to negotiate with Habré anyway, but military expediency cannot have been far from their thoughts. Kamougué, in any case, had his own problems to deal with in the south, of which more later.

Thus it was left more or less to the Forces Armées Populaires (FAP) of President Goukhouni, to attempt resistance. The FAP failed. Habré's spokesman in Europe reported "hundreds" of deaths on the Government side and the taking of over 300 prisoners.

President Goukhouni himself fled to Cameroon. President Ahidjo has accorded him political asylum there. Official sources in Lagos said Nigeria has refused a request for asylum.

Goukhouni followed in the steps of many thousands of his supporters who have gone to Cameroon to escape the fighting. Their first stop will be Kousseri, in the far-north of Cameroon, but as the refugee camp there was closed by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in March, they will be directed to Poli, some 300 miles to the south. Those of Habré's supporters for whom political allegiance is stronger than the desire for a settled life will, on past form, be travelling back north from Poli.

Habré had a hard-core of sympathisers left in N'Djamena itself, and one of his tactics had been to despatch infiltrators from his main force to the capital to test the popular political climate there. He has strong links with the Imam of N'Djamena — and hence with Saudi Arabia which has been financing some of his arms supplies — and it was probably these elements which vociferously welcomed him to the capital.

In the short period that Habré has held the capital, no new alliances have emerged. There will inevitably be a feeling among many Chadians that military might is best, because it can hold. Goukhouni's shifting and shadowy political alliances have proved ineffective for maintaining peace. But Habré has yet to dominate the south of the country, which has always been against him and which is the economic base of the country. Goukhouni has criticised the leader of the south, Abdelkader Kamougué, for not participating in major battles against Habré. But Kamougué did not decline out of any love

for Habré. It is in the south that Habré's military and political skill will really be tested.

At about the time of the fall of Massaguet, an internal rift was surfacing in Kamougué's Forces Armées Tchadiennes (FAT). Gendarmes controlled by Colonel Kamougué (he is the administrator of the region) were fighting with FAT soldiers led by Colonel Allafi, a former FAT leader and, in theory, the Chief of Staff of the Integrated National Army which was, in theory, defending N'Djamena. In fact, as has been the case since Chadian independence, local allegiances proved more powerful than national solidarity.

President Goukhouni had been on the defensive for many months. His military forces have been losing battles to Habré ever since the Libyans left last November. And military defeats have been followed by diplomatic rifts with the OAU and hiccoughs in relation with Paris. Goukhouni assumed, wrongly, that the OAU peacekeeping forces would directly defend GUNT positions. Quite apart from the political hues of those countries, which he expected to defend his government (Zaire and Senegal, in particular, are not known as "progressives"), direct engagement has not, historically, been the role of peacekeeping forces.

There have been similar accusations as to the non-effectiveness of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in Lebanon, but they, like their OAU counterparts, have not been tempted to "support" one side or another.

Have the OAU forces failed?

All of this raises the thorny question; have the OAU peacekeeping forces failed? From the start the OAU *casques blancs* were at a disadvantage, both because of the loosely-knit nature of their political masters' organisation and because of the clear advantage that one side in the conflict (Habré's FAN), had gained since the Libyan withdrawal. We have said (*West Africa*, May 10) that it was a fundamental mistake for the OAU to enter the country without first insisting on a ceasefire. The leaders of the countries contributing to the force (Togo, Gabon, Benin and others were originally implicated), prevaricated long enough after the Libyan withdrawal for Habré to retake positions in the east

and north. After that convenient pause in opposition, with the weapons and supporters which the FAN collected along the way, Habré's advance assumed an irresistible momentum.

The OAU forces made it quite clear, in diplomatic circles as well as on the ground, that their role was not combative. The temptation to react to provocation was even resisted when one or two stray shells landed near Senegalese troops. President Goukhouni accused the peacekeeping forces on numerous occasions of "co-habiting" with Habré on the battlefields. But this was often used as an excuse for the military disorganisation of his own troops.

Although Kamougué and Acyl have publicly dissociated themselves, and their troops, from just one or two actions against Habré, it was understood they declined to fight other battles as well.

Fund raising called off

The OAU force, in resisting direct confrontation, has conducted itself like any other peacekeeping force. Unlike other peacekeeping forces, however, it was monitoring a military situation in which one side had a clear advantage. It was also severely short of funds. What financial support it had was too little and too late. The United Nations fund-raising meeting scheduled to take place this week in Nairobi has now been postponed to "some time later in the year". And other, less well publicised, attempts to raise funds for Chadian development will almost certainly now be shelved.

The OAU has been seen to acquiesce in a *coup d'état*. This is unfortunate for its prestige. Those who would snipe at the OAU for other reasons (ie. the Western Sahara problem) are now notching up Chad as another "failure". But the Pan-African organisation is not alone in having been burnt by the fire that rages in Chad.

The French dilemma, for example, is indicative of the dangers of becoming embroiled in Chad. Having, in the first instance, colonised a heterogeneous chunk of Africa, it became involved in various interventions to maintain its commercial

and strategic interests there. Mitterrand's Socialist Government has apparently eschewed "interventionism." But Mitterrand did not hesitate to initiate (privately) and then support (publicly) the OAU force. His enthusiasm for the peacekeeping force was in part a manifestation of Gaddafi-mania. (French prestige was hurt when Libya brought a semblance of — albeit forced — peace.) Mitterrand's enthusiasm was also due in part to the improved rapprochement between Paris and Lagos.

Now, Paris face a Chadian leader (*pace* the south) which, by implication, it opposed. The complication is that Paris and Habré share animosity toward Libya, not to mention the fact that Habré himself owes his existence to other international support.

Thus France and the OAU find themselves in acutely embarrassing positions, whatever their professed good intentions. In Chad, as elsewhere, internationalisation has meant escalation. But the OAU peacekeeping force is not necessarily implicated in that escalation; by the very ambiguity of its role it may have contributed to the fragmentation of the GUNT, thus avoiding a direct clash between the full force of the GUNT and the FAN. So it may have minimised the loss of life. What life holds for the Chadian people will depend on Habré's firmness with dissenters — he has a dishonourable record which is not forgotten in this regard — and if he can reach an agreement with the south. ■

FRIENDSHIP COMMITTEES SET UP BETWEEN ETHIOPIA, SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — Five friendship committees were formed here yesterday to further strengthen relations between the Ethiopian broad masses and the peoples of the socialist, progressive and peace-loving countries.

The committees, formed at a ceremony in the Headquarters of the Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee (EPSC), were the Ethio-Vietnam, Ethio-GDR, Ethio-PDRY, Ethio-Cuba and Ethio-Hellenic Friendship Committees.

Comrade Dr. Teferra Wondle, Minister of Health and COPWE Central Committee member, was named Chairman of the Ethio-Vietnam Friendship Committee, Comrade Girma Yilma, Minister of Information and National Guidance and COPWE Central Committee member of the Ethio-GDR Friendship Committee, Comrade Dr. Geremew Debele, Minister of Agriculture and COPWE Central Committee member of the Ethio-PDRY Friendship Committee, Comrade Tesfaye Maru, Minister of Urban Development and Housing, of the Ethio-Cuba Friendship Committee and Comrade Desta Bishaw, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance

and COPWE Central Committee Alternate member of the Ethio-Hellenic Friendship Committee.

Comrades drawn from government organizations, COPWE and mass associations were also made members of the five Friendship Committees.

The Chairmen of the five Friendship Committees spoke on the occasion underlining the role of their respective committees towards strengthening existing relations between Socialist Ethiopia and the countries with whom the friendship committees have been formed and in familiarizing the struggle, life style and other aspects of those countries, with the people of Ethiopia.

The role of expected of the Friendship Committees towards realizing the goals of the Revolutions of Socialist Ethiopia and of the friendly countries was also noted.

Discussions were also held stressing the significant role expected of the Friendship Committees for the enhancement of relations between Socialist Ethiopia and the five friendly countries in the fields of culture, literature, education and other areas.

Ambassadors and Embassy officials

of the five countries on their part stated that the formation of the Committees would contribute towards further strengthening the existing relations and friendship between Socialist Ethiopia and their respective countries.

A congratulatory message sent by Comrade Horst Brasch, Vice-President and Secretary-General of the League of Friendship of the people of the GDR in connection with the formation of the Ethio-GDR Friendship Committee was read out at the ceremony.

CSO: 4700/1450

WEEKLY WRAP-UP OF NON-ENGLISH PRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Dereje Balcha in column: "Views, Comments, Opinions"]

[Text]

The need for the introduction of appropriate technologies into production activities of the Ethiopian peasantry was one of the Prominent articles featured by *Serto Ader* organ of the Central Committee of COPWE. The paper pointed out the decisive role a strong economy plays in the building of a socialist system and the need for the transformation of the rural economy in this line by way of organizing and heightening the technical and cultural standards of the peasant masses.

In this light, the article noted that the efforts being exerted to spread and strengthen peasants producers' co-operatives in rural Ethiopia creates conducive conditions for the introduction of modern technologies. In that connection, *Serto Ader* noted that the establishment of peasants producers' co-operatives should not be considered an end in itself and that the improvement of the means of production should be given due attention. This, the article stressed, has a significant bearing in maximizing the producti-

vity of the peasantry and guarantees the attainment of our ultimate objectives.

The article further stated that the question of introducing better agricultural implements should not be mistaken for the use of only sophisticated agricultural machinery such as tractors and combine harvesters. It should be borne in mind that the concept must embrace a host of processes including an understanding of systematic rural development, an investigation into the weaknesses of traditional farm tools and their subsequent improvement, the use of better seeds, timely cultivation and harvest, the paper stressed.

The article went on to note that the peasantry should acquire the necessary political consciousness and the knowledge of internal self-administration. Besides, the paper noted the peasant masses should be aware of the significance of such infrastructural facilities as electricity, pipe water and roads. In general, the peasantry should further develop its creative abilities.

by way of doing away with retrograde cultural values and thereby acquiring the new socialist culture, the article concluded.

Threat of War

The Amharic daily, *Addis Zemen*, in one of its editorials wrote about the struggle for world peace and stability. The paper noted the current arms race instigated by world imperialism and its impact on imperialist military interventions and economic pressures on others. On the other hand, *Zemen* underlined the efforts being made by progressive and peace-loving forces to reduce the threat of war and thereby ensure peace and stability. The firm stand of peace forces has prevented the forces of imperialism and reaction from putting the world under their control, the daily observed.

In this regard, the paper underlined the activities of the Non-Aligned Movement, which is based on an anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-racist stand and aims at guaranteeing peace, freedom and social progress. The paper pointed out the efforts being exerted by the non-aligned states with a view to realizing the objectives of the movement. It stressed the part played by the Ethiopian Revolution as an integral part of the world progressive movement. This, *Zemen* noted, is the reason why world imperialism and its lackeys repeatedly pose obstacles to the progress of our popular revolution.

Divisive Efforts

The paper underlined the divisive

schemes of world imperialism with a view to weakening the unity and strength of the Non-Aligned Movement, and noted that some member countries have easily submitted to imperialist machinations to thereby serve the latter's sinister ends. In that connection, the paper cited the expansionist policy of the Mogadisho ruling clique.

The Amharic daily further stated that although the activities of some non-aligned members like Somalia and its likes have left a black scar on the history of the Movement, the non-aligned states have contributed much towards the reigning of peace and stability, the building of a new world economic order and the strengthening of unity of member states.

Zemen referred to the example of the Tripartite Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation between Socialist Ethiopia, the PDRY and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with a view to frustrating imperialist machinations. The strengthening of the anti-imperialist struggle of the three fraternal countries in accordance with the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement has a significant role to play in further strengthening the unity of world peace forces, the paper concluded.

An article featured by the same daily highlighted the efforts being exerted towards realizing an equitable distribution of commodities among the consuming public. The article underlined the objectives of the ongoing nationwide Economic and Cultural Development Campaign and noted that the maximization of production by itself is not enough unless a

systematic distribution system is practised.

In that connection, the article noted the role played by the Ethiopian Domestic Distribution Corporation (EDDC). It was pointed out that the centralization of the distribution system has created conducive conditions for the broad masses to benefit from the fruits of the Revolution on an equitable basis. The article underlined the healthy relations that should exist between EDDC and the leadership of the various mass organizations that safeguard the masses from exploitation under profiteering businessmen.

Regional Cooperation

The growing Ethio-Djibouti relations was noted by the Arabic language weekly, *Al-Alem*. The paper, in an editorial comment, observed that the deepening relations between the two countries is typical of commendable regional co-operation based on mutual respect, confidence and non-interference in internal affairs.

As regards the time-tested good neighbourly relations between Ethiopia and Djibouti, *Al-Alem* pointed out the geographic proximity of the two countries and the historic and cultural ties between their two peoples, and recalled the assistance provided by Ethiopia during the struggle for Djibouti for national independence. The Arabic language weekly outlined the efforts being exerted with a view

to promoting the interests of the peoples of Ethiopia and Djibouti.

The second year of COPWE's commencement of its official activities is nearing. This was the subject of editorial comment of the Amharic weekly, *Yezareitu Ethiopia*. The paper recalled the lack of central party leadership at the upsurge of the popular revolution and the gradual giving way of spontaneity through leadership provided by the Revolutionary Government and later COPWE.

Yezareitu outlined the democratic steps taken over the past eight years with a view to realizing the betterment of the life of the Ethiopian broad masses. The weekly underlined the encouraging results attained in the political, economic, ideological and organizational spheres over the past two years of COPWE's activities and noted that these are testimonies to the fact that a reliable and firm foundation has been laid for the establishment of the party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

An editorial comment by the Oromo language weekly, *Barisa* focused on the current election of AETU and AEPA in accordance with the objectives of the recent proclamations on restructuring and reorganizing Ethiopian workers and the peasants. *Barisa* pointed out the part played by the two organizations during the past years of class struggle, and underlined the need for their further strengthening with a view to realizing the ultimate objectives of the Revolution.

GAMBIA

BRIEFS

DENMARK DELIVERS FISHING BOATS--Denmark has formally handed over to the Government two 25-metre fishing vessels, provided under a D12m. loan agreement with Danida, the Danish International Development Agency. The Danish Foreign Ministry is providing a master and a chief engineer for each ship for two years to train Gambians. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3384, 14 Jun 82 p 1617]

CSO: 4700/1445

WEIJA PROJECT BEHIND SCHEDULE

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3384, 14 Jun 82 p 1619

[Text] The Weija Irrigation Project, which was started in 1978 and should have been completed in 18 months, is not only far behind schedule, but faced with rising costs.

Under the project agreement, the Ghana Government was to pay C3,928,180.79 as part of the total cost in local currency and the European Economic Commission was to provide £1,231,826.66 as the foreign currency component. Payments so far made to the contractors engaged on the project, Asakum Construction Works, are C10,799,752.76 and an additional £1,031,670.76. The project is now about 80 per cent complete and yet additional funds will be needed if it should be completed by the end of September this year.

Investigations conducted by Ghana's *Daily Graphic* have shown that the initial project, which involved the development of 200 hectares of identified irrigable land, was awarded to the Ghanaian firm in 1978. It came out during the investigations that the contractor was without the requisite machinery meant for the construction of the project, yet he was awarded the contract on the grounds that he was the lowest possible bidder out of the six firms which tendered. The contractor had to wait nine months before taking delivery of some machinery from abroad. Also, most of the workers engaged on the project have left due to poor conditions of service, thus slowing down the pace of work.

A top official of the Irrigation Development Authority (IDA), the supervisors of the project, told the *Daily Graphic* that at the start of the project in 1978 the rates of payment were C3.14 and C4 respectively for cement and concrete work, but this has shot up to C30 and C12. Furthermore the rates of payment for steel jumped from C570 a tonne in 1978 to between C2,500 and C5,000.

Further investigations revealed that even though a penalty clause could have been invoked against the contractor for failing to complete the project on schedule, this was never done till the coming in of the PNDC, when the clause had been invoked twice. However, at a meeting of the IDS officials with the contractor, the AESC and the EEC representatives on the project recently, the penalty clause was revoked on the pretext that the December 31 Revolution disrupted the progress of work.

Meanwhile, the IDA has decided not to make any direct payments to the contractor, but rather they will pay all amounts into a special fund to enable the IDA man at the project site to make payments according to the progress of work.

CSO: 4700/1443

MANGANESE PROJECT'S COMPLETION

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3384, 14 Jun 82 p 1620

[Text] The C74m. Manganese Nodulising Project of the Ghana National Manganese Corporation at Nsuta in the Western Region has been completed and trial production is expected to start by the middle of June. The new plant described as one of the best in the world for the production of manganese, cost Fuller Company, a United States firm, over C22.5m. to instal. It is capable of producing between 1,100 and 1,500 tonnes of manganese per day and will fetch the nation about \$24m. annually.

Mr. Dilip K. Mitra, assistant manager of the corporation, told this to the US Ambassador to Ghana, Mr. Thomas Smith and the Western Regional PNDC Secretary, Dr. M. A. Appiah, when they visited the mine at Nsuta recently. Mr. Mitra said the project, which took two and a half years to complete, was the expansion and rehabilitation of the old mine established since 1936 and it was expected to produce both low and high grades manganese to last for over 20 to 30 years. He said presently they were doing only surface mining, but they could do deep mining if it was necessary. Mr. Mitra added that the Nsuta Mine was a traditional producer of good manganese on the world market and that the demand was high.

The Ambassador later visited the Tarkwu Gold Mines where he was briefed by Dr. Kofi Baako, chairman of the State Gold Mining Corporation (SGHC). He told the US Ambassador that the mines needed large capital investment to

mine the large gold deposit that abounds in the country's gold mines. The Tarkwu and Prestea Goldfields, he said, were now producing 3,000 ounces of fine gold per month, whereas they could produce about 12,000 ounces of fine gold each. Dr. Baako noted that about four years ago, the Tarkwu Gold Mine alone was producing 11,000 ounces of

fine gold monthly but because of lack of equipment and bad policies of previous governments, the production had declined. He told the Ambassador that the present government had placed the mining industry as the second priority area after agriculture.

CSO: 4700/1443

DETAILS OF PNDC'S ENERGY POLICY SET FORTH

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3384, 14 Jun 82 pp 1570, 1571

[Text] Having touched briefly on the public transport sector, I returned to Mr. Appiah Korang and the PNDC's crude oil policy. He said crude oil imports take up 40 per cent of Ghana export earnings, and when the PNDC came in, Ghana owed Nigeria \$150m. for crude oil delivered but not paid for. He said PNDC policy was to try and isolate the wider economic burden of crude imports and to obtain long-term credits for these imports. This would enable scarce foreign exchange to be diverted to other productive sectors of the economy, to ensure quick rehabilitation of the economy so that when oil bills became due in the medium or long-term, Ghana would be in a better position to pay.

Libya had therefore been contacted to explore the possibility of oil supplies on long-term credit basis. There had been an initial grant of 500,000 barrels. An agreement had then been concluded for the short-term. This involved the supply by Libya in Libyan tankers of six equal lots of 60,000 tonnes of Zueitina light crude over a six-month period. This total of 360,000 tonnes was equivalent to about 15,000 barrels a day when Ghana's normal requirement is some 27,000 barrels a day. Payment would fall due one year after each delivery with no interest added on, and at the face value at the time of delivery (the end of May OPEC price for this light crude was \$35.40 a barrel). The concluding part of the agreement was that Libya would buy back the residual oil "at a rate mutually agreed". There had been rumours that the Libyan oil was "unrefinable" unless some Nigerian crude was added. To this Mr. Appiah Korang merely observed that, that when the Tema refinery was commissioned in 1963, it was Libyan crude oil that was

used. On the whole "Libyan question", the Secretary for Fuel and Power calmly observed that the PNDC was merely exploring all available options for short-medium and long term supplies, as well as development of Ghana's refining capacity, and by-product utilisation — it has been estimated that Ghana has been using only 80 per cent of the constituent elements of crude oil, that is, just the petroleum and gas-oil and kerosene, before selling the very rich residue, often by dubious procedures, it is alleged.

Reducing the oil burden

The Secretary noted that the 1979 Committee on Energy Resources was set up to review optimal fuel use. It recommended that in order to minimise the impact of crude oil imports on the economy and to promote conservation, the level of imports should be reduced from 1.25m. to 1m. tonnes a year. The refinery had been operating at its maximum capacity of 1.25m. tonnes a year. It has continued at that level with the aim of building up reserves especially for when the plant has to undergo maintenance and repairs. Its capacity will have to be increased to cope with the increased demand later this decade and in the next. Two factors would however remain paramount: proper justification for increased imports, and the ability to pay for the increases.

The PNDC would also look critically at berthing facilities at Tema which could at present handle only relatively small vessels. The international trend had been towards ever larger vessels which reduced shipping costs per tonne. It was therefore

in Ghana's interest to take whatever measures that would reduce costs and eventually the price of petroleum products on the market. Similarly, the acquisition by Ghana of its own oil tanker(s) was a long-term objective.

Mr. Appiah Korang refused to be drawn on Ghana's own oil potential — certain figures suggest that Ghana may have the highest potential of any African country not yet producing commercially. On the whole question of oil exploration on and off Ghana's coast, the Secretary said four areas were under concession to four companies: Phillips Petroleum offshore near the Ivory Coast, Arraca Co. off the Axim area, Agripetco off the Saltpond area, and Texas Pacific in the Keta Basin. He pointed out that all the blocks east of the Arraca block off Axim all the way to the Keta Basin were unoccupied. He politely declined to comment on old stories of oil and vast quantities of gas onshore, and on the plans for developing the low-pressure gas industry. He stated however, that a new model agreement was being prepared which would serve as a basis for any new agreements that would be signed. The whole procedure of oil business in Ghana was being reviewed, and when this was finalised, the government would then be able to "say something we can stand by". One eventual result would be a national oil company (as planned by the PNP) which he saw as a necessity for Ghana's progress in this sector.

On other energy sources, he gave the assurance that the Volta River Authority was pursuing its programme for the development of hydroelectric resources to meet Ghana's energy requirements. This was in response to a question about VALCO, the state of preparation towards renegotiations of its power and water rates. I did learn elsewhere that there was no agreement for VALCO to consume a steady 64 or so per cent of the total hydroelectricity production in Ghana. This means that when Kpong comes on stream (officially) and, hopefully, Bui, the VALCO percentage will be reduced. On the agreement to sell electricity to Ivory Coast with a buy-back clause. Mr. Appiah Korang explained that the inter-tie idea was to allow each country to benefit from each other in case of over-production — it is not easy to store electricity once generated.

He pointed out that 75 per cent of Ghana gross national product came from agricultural and tertiary sector activities, and these depended mostly on renewable energy resource. Hydro-electric power accounted for some 95 per cent of electricity generated, but that the critical role of charcoal and firewood should not be forgotten. The Secretary expressed concern that renewable energy resources should be fully exploited, and observed that at present the price of charcoal was very high.

He would want to work with the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources for more efficient charcoal production, and in order to give it the priority it deserved since it was the main source of fuel energy in rural areas. It is said that only four per cent of the rural population have access to the national electricity grid.

Potential of mini-hydro power

He pointed to the great potential of mini-hydro power and said construction of the first project had begun at Likpe Kukurantumi in the Volta Region. The local community had raised C\$50,000 and was providing communal labour and local materials for the construction, which would cut the cost by nearly half. The value of mini-hydro power lay in how it would serve areas of Ghana not touched by the national grid, and this in the next ten years.

The University of Science and Technology had developed solar power for the purposes of drying agricultural produce, and some machines were in experimental use. The problem was that UST was not a commercial institution. Its research had to be taken to the next stage by entrepreneurs. The Secretary said an Energy Commission would be set up as an advisory body on energy matters, with one section specifically dealing with encouraging businessmen to get involved with solar energy.

POLITICAL PROFILE OF J. J. RAWLINGS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3384, 14 Jun 82 pp 1567, 1569

[Article by Nii K. Bentsi-Enchill: "Myths and Realities"]

[Text] FLT-LT. J. J. Rawlings: leader of the Ghanaian masses in their legitimate struggle, or B-movie Clint Eastwood and messianic crusader whose "second coming" was celebrated in the Western press? Those are only two of the images that have been painted of the chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council since May 15, 1979. The question is not which image is the correct one, but which aspects of all the subjective images have the greatest objective political importance for the people of Ghana.

Some people say his popularity in 1982 is not quite the same as in 1979. One version has it that the virtual king of June 4 entered a wilderness after the September handover; instead of wisely staying there, he has forced himself down the throats of Ghanaians who this time may be unable to swallow. Critics from the right continue crediting him with integrity and a surfeit of impracticable idealism. It has been even harder in 1982 than in 1979 to make a case of "Ewe hegemony", yet there are people dedicated to explaining away Ghana's problems with tribal scapegoats. Such people summon all possible arguments: "Rawlings can't be President because he is half-Scottish, so he made the coup"; he is less popular than before, the PNDC is internally incoherent and is facing mass apathy because Ghanaians are tired of military rule; Rawlings fears for his life, etc.

It was curious to read in March and April descriptions in European and American publications of Burma Camp as a "fortified military camp", as if such places

are meant to be like drive-in cinemas. Rawlings's office in the camp is jocularly known in some circles as "the bunker", on one level because of the sand bags in front of it, on another because it is an imperfect refuge from the different forces that assail a national leader. Rawlings sweltering in a long jacket worn to cover a bullet-proof vest? Why not? The personal security of the PNDC chairman has been of greater concern to some others than to Rawlings himself. Friends and enemies recognise the political importance of his survival. So far, it has looked like the most that political enemies could achieve would be to cause extreme confusion, since the possibility of staging a counter-coup is so remote. Once you have heard ordinary soldiers talking about colleagues who died on December 31, and how glad they would be to give their lives in defence of the revolution, it is very difficult to see openings for any decisive manoeuvres from the right. The readiest scope for the right lies in driving a wedge between Rawlings and the people of Ghana. This means raising the question of material shortages to a position of importance that overrides political allegiance. This means administrative sabotage — such as the leaks before the C50 withdrawal — and rumour-mongering. It also means lobbying in neighbouring and overseas capitals for Ghana to be squeezed economically. The calculation is obvious: make it impossible for the PNDC to deliver the goods, politically and materially, so that it will be possible for Rawlings to fall like Nkrumah's statue once did.

This is why the relationship between

Rawlings and the people of Ghana is so important. It must be repeated that no Ghanaian has been so personally popular — one might add, domestically and internationally — since Nkrumah. From May 15 three years ago, Rawlings became the focal point of mass aspirations for justice, equal rights before the law, and popular democracy in Ghana. Honesty and accountability in public office; an end to hoarding and profiteering; restoration of national pride through performance and integrity; and also, a kind of moral re-armament, restoration of social harmony through fidelity to basic human values. All these Rawlings brought to the fore. It was argued that his only real base was urban, the workers, students and unemployed. But who could argue that Rawlings was not popular with most of the Ghanaian people who suffer exploitation and oppression in their urban and rural forms?

There is also the factor of style. Rawlings is the ordinary man's head of state: he has spent a whole afternoon down a goldmine with miners, he has shifted cocoa and cut sugar-cane; he sits down to eat with workers, and talks their language, and shares his cigarettes freely. The defining characteristic of this man-of-the-people practise is that it is usually unostentatious. With a few long strides, Rawlings shatters the protocol, crosses the usual chasm between leaders and the people, and for instance goes into a crowd in Cotonou to light his cigarette.

The man himself is restless and energetic. He was reputedly a rebel of long-standing, a constant friend, a fearsome enemy when he believed you had committed an injustice. He has won the devotion of ordinary soldiers not by empty posturing, but by identifying with their problems, by demonstrating practical demonstration of concern for their welfare at financial and personal cost to himself and his family, and not to forget personal bravery in military action.

Yet all this may not be enough. Populism is a well-known method of fooling the people, making their exploitation a little more palatable to all concerned, the flag and anthem of freedom without the substance. The moralistic (and eventually demoralising, for some) house-cleaning of June 4 was theoretically and practically inadequate. The slogan was "fight for your rights", but the masses were deprived of the means to do so.

December 31 brought people's defence committees and initial encouragement from the PNDC for the masses to take their destiny into their own hands. There have been clear initial gains: lower rents, transport fares, prices, far greater participation in decision-making, in effect, a glimmer of justice at the end of the tunnel. A more coherent ideological framework has been set out: the policies of the "December 31 Revolution should bear the characteristics of a genuine national democratic revolution. They must be anti-imperialist, anti-neocolonialist and must aim at instituting a popular democracy". The only remaining problem is drawing up appropriate policies and implementing them.

Critics from the left have tended to emphasise the progressive potential of Rawlings's leadership, and to disagree over how well certain tactical manoeuvres relate to the stated strategy. In five months, disagreements among progressives, and with Rawlings and/or his various advisers, have related to the concrete effect certain appointments, decisions and public statements have had on the advance of people's power in Ghana.

The harshest criticisms bear on ambiguities perceived in Rawlings's class position, on whether or not he really fears or respects the masses. Is his populism an advanced paternalism, a posture intended to manipulate Ghana's working people to accept a more rational organisation of that neo-colony? Does his class position incline him naturally towards patient indulgence of officers and the civilian petty-bourgeoisie, and severity with workers and ordinary soldiers? Has Rawlings come to prevent revolution, stepping in when the objective conditions were becoming ripe? Those questions point to what may be the big question: who, after five months of the PNDC, is still bent on social and political transformation in Ghana, and who is merely bent on house-cleaning, 1982-style?

"June 4 was a successful, if momentarily painful, health cure for comprador and petty-bourgeois domination in Ghana, cosmetic surgery for an arthritic system". That, and other assessments of June 4 can be made because it was three years ago, its specific character bore fruit in the Third Republic and its carefree demonstration of what bourgeois democracy in a neo-colony in crisis means for the privileged few who operate it, and December 31 happened as a

result. The first five months of the PNDC can also be assessed, but a dialectical approach makes room for developments arising from any contradictions of these initial months. It is therefore too early to judge what objective role Rawlings is playing in the long struggle of the Ghanaian people for social justice and democratic progress.

History has a way of turning heroes into villains and vice versa. This can depend on who records that history. For Rawlings to remain a popular hero in Ghana, in Africa, there must be no ambiguities in his relationship with the people. His tragedy would be if reactionaries continued hating him to death while the people also began hating him.

CSO: 4700/1443

GHANA, LIBYA ARE BROTHERS IN-ARMS, ASSERTS AKATA-PORE

Accra GHANAIAAN TIMES in English 7 Jun 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by Geoffrey Barber]

[Text] A member of the PNDC, Sergeant Alolga Akata-Pore, has said that Ghana and Libya are two brother-nations fighting side by side in the African liberation struggle.

It is only the opposers of the Revolution who have misconstrued the relationship between the two countries to be something different.

Sergeant Akata-Pore said this when he opened a two-week art exhibition mounted by five artists of the Pan-African Revolutionary Solidarity and the Libyan People's Bureau at the Arts Centre in Accra at the week-end.

The exhibition was also to mark the third anniversary of the June 4 Uprising. It will be moved to the University of Ghana, Legon, and then to the regions.

The PNDC member said if Ghana could align herself with far away countries, then there was nothing wrong with Ghana aligning herself with Libya "which is on the African continent, a member of the Organization of African Unity and the Non-Aligned Movement.

"Our relationship with Libya is only fair and proper", he declared

On the various agreements negotiated between Ghana and Libya recently, the PNDC member regretted the way a Ghanaian weekly criticized the whole issue without giving any concrete suggestions.

He, therefore, advised the Ghanaian press not to hide behind the guise of press freedom and misinform the public because it would do nobody any good.

Mr Abdallah Boujeldian, Secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau, said the December 31 Revolution had come to crown the success of the June 4 Uprising.

He observed that it was for the total emancipation of the African people that great sons of the continent such as the late Dr Kwame Nkrumah, Abdel Nasser, Amilcar Cabral and living ones such as Flt-Lt Jerry Rawlings and Muammer Gaddafi, had laid down their lives.

A committee member of the Libyan Bureau, Mr Ahmed Toumi, also noted that military revolutions were launched to achieve political stability but that in itself was not enough.

He hoped that the people of Ghana would hold fast to their Revolution and overhaul their country in no time.

Among those who watched the exhibition were some members of the Diplomatic Corps and Government officials.

CSO: 4700/1451

PEKIS, TSITOS CLASH AGAIN

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 11 Jun 82 pp 1, 5

[Article by Jubilant Atuwu, Kporvi]

[Text] Two persons were killed and over 35 houses, including a police post, were burned rendering over 800 families homeless in the wake of fresh fighting which erupted between the people of Peki and Tsito on Tuesday over a piece of disputed land.

The deceased are Mr John Asemsro, 38, a youth leader from Tsito and Madam Yawa Akom, a 27-year old pregnant wife of a police corporal stationed here.

It started when Asemsro was cold-bloodedly shot dead on the Tsito People's Defence Committee farm about 200 metres from Kporvi village.

The plot forms part of the land in dispute between the people of Tsito and Peki over which heavy toll of human life had been taken in fratricidal conflict over the years.

Police sources claimed that the incident could not be immediately controlled because all the five policemen at the post were on official duties outside the village at the time of the incident.

The absence of police control led to indiscriminate burning down of private buildings and property of the inhabitants valued at about ¢700,000.

The inhabitants, for fear of being taken captive by their assailants, instantly deserted the village to take refuge at Dedo, a village about four miles off the main Accra road.

It is still not established which of the two rival factions had perpetuated the latest hostilities but 11 suspects have so far been arrested.

Meanwhile, a joint military-police patrol team have been town to maintain law and order.

CSO: 4700/1451

BRIEFS

LIBYA'S FAITH IN GHANA--The acting Secretary of the Libya People's Bureau, Mr Abdallah Abujeidain, has said that Libya is showing her total commitment to Ghana by contributing positively in all fields towards the success of her Revolution. Receiving a resolution presented to him in Accra on Monday by the four PDCs under the Ministry of Fuel and Power, Mr Abujeidain said Libya's decision to aid Ghana came from the People's Congress in Libya and this would continue until the country's economy improved. The PDCs are from the Petroleum Department, Ghana Oil Petroleum Refinery, Ghana Oil Company and the Electricity Corporation. Mr Abujeidain said Libya was doing its duty towards the total liberation of Africa by giving aid to Ghana. Mr Emmanuel Appiah-Korang, Secretary for Fuel and Power, who was present at the function, said Ghana and Libya were now moving together as partners of development, and this would help enhance their resources. In their resolution, the PDCs expressed appreciation for the generous offers and aid Libya had made to Ghana since the Revolution. They said "those offers show a real solidarity and total commitment of the people of Libya towards the success of the Revolution."--GNA [Text] [Accra GHANAIAAN TIMES in English 9 Jun 82 pp 1, 3]

GHANA-CUBA MEETING--Talks began in Accra yesterday between Cuba and Ghana on the possibility of establishing air service and merchant shipping links between the two countries. Opening the talks, Alhaji Mahama Iddrisu, Secretary for Transport and Communications, said no nation, irrespective of its size, might and wealth, could isolate itself from the international community. He was therefore, gratified that Ghana and Cuba, with identical economic as well as political aspirations, were striving to keep in touch with each other for the advancement of their peoples. According to the Secretary, Ghana and Cuba as producers of raw materials and semi-finished products had an urgent need for a fairly cheap, reliable and efficient transport system. He noted that "without merchant shipping as a mode of transport it will be near impossible or difficult for our two countries to develop a viable international trade between us on one hand and the world on the other". Replying, Lic Ismael Lorenzo Ferran, leader of the two-man Cuban delegation for the talks, said the development of an air and shipping link between Cuba and Ghana would help to bring the two countries together. Mr Ferran observed that since the two countries were under-developed and trying to be self-reliant, it was better concrete steps were taken to develop productive relations. [Article by Francis Kokutse] [Text] [Accra GHANAIAAN TIMES in English 8 Jun 82 pp 1, 3]

RELEASE OF PRISONERS--The PNDC has ordered the release from prison of all those people who were sentenced to death by firing squad under the subversion decree by military tribunals during the Acheampong regime, and who have since been in prison without any committal warrant. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3384, 14 Jun 82 p 1618]

LIBYAN RELATIONS--A two-week painting exhibition has been mounted jointly by five Ghanaian revolutionary artists and the Libyan People's Bureau at the Arts Centre in Accra. The paintings, which symbolise the new concept of the African revolution, also mark the third anniversary of the June 4 uprising. Opening the exhibition, Sgt. Alolga Akata-Pore, member of the PNDC, said Libya was not only a friend to Ghana, but the two countries were brothers fighting side by side in the African revolution. It was only the enemies of the revolution who had misconstrued Ghana's association with Libya, he said. Sgt. Akata-Pore added it was only natural for Ghana to align herself with Libya which was an African country, a member of the OAU and the non-aligned movement. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3384, 14 Jun 82 p 1620]

CSO: 4700/1443

SHORTAGE OF NONESSENTIAL ITEMS SEEN HARMFUL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 May 82 p 8

[Text] It is a generally recognized fact that our country is currently undergoing a major economic crisis that requires a series of sacrifices and a strengthening of the austerity policy applied to the consumption of all products and the use of available goods.

The efforts that have been made in the face of these growing difficulties and adversities to guarantee the absolute minimum needed to supply the population and the strategic sectors of production and society are also generally recognized.

In this perspective of austerity, however, it seems to me that there is an aspect that has not been adequately attended to by certain sectors involved in the production, import and supply of a certain kind of goods. I am referring to the fact that goods belonging to the same group are all in short supply at the same time, only to all be produced and imported simultaneously later.

This is the case with the production and import sectors for cigarettes, soft drinks, beer and coffee. Since the beginning of this year, the supply of these products has consistently been irregular, causing prolonged shortages.

Because of the circumstances outlined earlier--which are legitimate and understandable--it would be more tolerable if one or another of these products were unavailable from time to time. But, for all of them to be unavailable at the same time and for a period of time as long as the present one does not seem normal to me. At the very least it indicates that there is still a bureaucratic mentality that fails to view things as a whole and to cope with the problems that these simultaneous shortages create.

To be sure, these products are not on the list of essential goods to feed the population. But they are also needed, and some are even indispensable for a large part of the population.

The shortage of these goods has helped create and further a certain tense psychological atmosphere in the cities, at least. People lack motivation,

and are frantically scouring stores and standing in lines to buy the last supplies of these products.

Even though this is not true now of beer and soft drinks, it is true that there are also food products consumed on a large scale by a great majority of our people, and their scarcity is creating unrest.

This situation, however, which is now affecting Maputo and, to a certain extent, the second largest city in the country, has been a fact of every day life in other cities, such as Nampula, Lichinga, Quelimane and Pemba, where swindling for these scarce products has been widespread.

The shortage of these products does not entail either more or less foreign exchange, whether it occurs simultaneously or on a staggered basis. However, when it occurs simultaneously, this does imply much more social unrest.

9805

CSO: 4742/322

WORLD LUTHERAN FEDERATION DONATIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 May 82 p 2

[Excerpts] Donations from the World Lutheran Federation were delivered to the national headquarters of the OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women] yesterday. The gifts included various children's articles, such as diapers, plastic pants for babies and blankets. The donation was in support of the celebration of International Children's Day on 1 June.

The gifts were presented by the representative of the World Lutheran Foundation in Mozambique, N. G. M. Sawaya.

Isabel Nkavadeka, a member of the OMM national secretariat who presided over the ceremony, praised this generosity and said that "these articles will be offered to the first child to be born in our provincial hospitals on 1 June."

Mobile Workshops for Community Settlements

A symbolic ceremony was also held yesterday at the National Community Settlements Commission to mark the donation a few days ago of four mobile workshops to rural communities by the same religious organization, presented by its Mozambican representative, N. G. M. Sawaya.

The vehicles will help communities in solving problems related to broken water pumps.

The vehicles are equipped with tools to drill water wells and to repair pumps and will be used to help the farmers in community centers in Maputo, Inhambane, Manica and Nampula provinces.

At the symbolic meeting held yesterday at the National Community Settlements Commission, the two leaders emphasized the cooperative relations between our country and the religious organization.

The delivery of the four vehicles brings to six the number of these vehicles donated by the World Lutheran Federation (WLF) to the National Community Settlements Commission.

As a result, six provinces have these specialized vehicles, namely Maputo, Inhambane, Manica, Nampula, Gaza and Cabo Delgado. The last two provinces received the initial donation.

Besides these vehicles, the WLF donated other articles to the National Community Settlements Commission, including sewing machines and manual machines to make underclothing. This gift will go to cooperatives producing underclothes and clothing in some community centers in the country.

Other articles, such as blankets, farm equipment and foodstuffs, have also been sent by the WOLF to the most needy people in some community centers in Mozambique.

Just a short time ago, this religious organization presented the National Community Settlements Commission with 43 diesel mills which were distributed to provincial villages in the country.

9805

CSO: 4742/322

COMMUNIQUE ON DEFECTION OF SECURITY CHIEF

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] Following is the full text of the communique released yesterday by the Ministry of Security regarding the defection of Jorge Manuel da Costa, an official of that ministry.

1. At 0630 hours on 7 June, Jorge Manuel Antunes da Costa, an official of the Ministry of Security, turned himself over to higher officials of the South African Security Police. Antunes was in South Africa on a service mission.
2. The defection process is a familiar one in our liberation struggle, in the struggle of any people against oppression, domination and exploitation.
3. We have always found that defections occurred particularly when the struggle was progressing, when popular interest was intensifying and infiltrators were being detected.

In our country, two important campaigns are in progress:

- a) The Legality Offensive within the Defense and Security forces, to detect infiltrators and put an end to abuses and violations of the rights of citizens.
 - b) The campaign to have those once involved with the colonial capitalist ideology and its repressive system to free themselves from their shameful past and denounce the crimes committed and their authors.
4. Jorge Manuel Antunes da Costa opposed the Legality Offensive by various means, specifically by conducting insidious and subtle campaigns against the denunciation of abuses and violations of the rights of citizens. He portrayed the Legality Offensive as a disincentive to the defense and security cadres and a capitulation to reaction. His subversive campaign was intensifying day by day.
 5. At the Ministry of Security, Jorge Manuel Antunes da Costa has been accused particularly of creating instability and terror among Mozambican citizens and foreigners of the white race.

His anti-white radicalism was an opportunistic tool of his ambition, camouflaging his collusion with the enemy; he sought to foment intrigue, elitism and division within the Defense and Security forces.

6. Our party teaches us that a revolution is like a torrential river; as it swells with new forces, the impurities it carries are cast up on its banks.

In defecting to the minority racist Pretoria regime, a regime which oppresses and murders South African people, which colonized Namibia and is waging a terrorist war against it, which occupies a part of Angolan territory, which attacks Mozambique and creates, supplies and directs armed bands, Jorge Manuel Antunes da Costa has revealed the true and hideous face of a traitor to his country.

Maputo, 7 June 1982

The Struggle Continues!
Reaction Shall Not Endure!

6362

CSO: 4742/329

KUWAITI FUNDS FOR ZAMBEZI BRIDGE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jun 82 p 10

[Text] The Kuwaiti Fund will finance three important projects: repair of the bridge over the Zambezi River in Tete Province; rehabilitation of the Cuchanamo-Tete-Zobwe highway; and a highway traffic signal system.

The last project also includes the purchase of equipment and paints to be used in surface marking for 1,000 kilometers of asphalt roads and acquisition of other special paints to mark the major highways throughout the country. The financing amounts to \$1.7 million.

The work should begin in the fourth quarter of this year, if a positive reply is received promptly from the financing institution (The Kuwaiti Fund). The agreement to finance this project was signed in Kuwait in February of this year.

Bridge Repair

Following the signing of the financing agreement, bidding was opened internationally to specialized firms for the repair of the Zambezi River bridge. As is known, Tower Number 1, on the Matundo side, collapsed during the 1978 floods.

According to our information, the repairs will consist in reinforcing Tower Number 1, using injections of cement and constructing mini-piles, of about 10 meters, which will be placed beneath the present foundations.

After this operation, the supporting legs of Tower Number 1 will be cut away and the tower will be raised to a vertical position, using eight 700-ton capacity jacks.

According to Nuno Arez, of the National Directorate of Building Technology, of the Ministry of Housing and Public Works, four of the firms invited to bid on the project have responded: two Portuguese firms, a Swiss firm and an Italian company. The proposal of the Portuguese firm Teixeira Duarte was approved. Its bid was submitted in association with the Mozambican heavy engineering firm CETA.

"We approved the Portuguese proposal, not only because of the period of execution (12 months) but the competence of the firm, the price and the possibility of providing 'know-how' to the Mozambican firm," said engineer Arez.

The Mozambican authorities have already communicated this decision to Kuwait and are awaiting Kuwaiti approval for our government to sign the contract for the project, the cost of which is estimated at 120,000 contos.

6362

CSO: 4742/329

REBROADCAST CENTERS ESTABLISHED IN COMMUNAL VILLAGES

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 27 May 82 pp 8-9

[Text] The residents of a number of communal villages in the provinces of Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Gaza and Maputo will be receiving 27 more communications centers this year, to be set up by the Communications Office, an agency of the Mozambican Ministry of Information. The work on this project is scheduled to begin shortly, according to information given to DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE by the Juarez de Maia, the director of the sponsoring agency.

Moreover, this office, which receives financial and material support from UNICEF, is going to set up the first 20 rebroadcasting centers for people living in villages, in Gaza, Inhambane, Zambezia and Niassa. Seven more so-called collective listening centers will also be set up, but in Zambeza and Gaza this time.

According to what the same officer said during a recent interview with our newspaper, the purpose of these projects is to ensure that information reaches communal villages, as part of the national development plans to promote rural growth and to make progress in using means of communication in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Communication Centers

At present, eight communication centers are operating in a few communal villages located in Maputo, Gaza, Cabo-Delgado and Niassa provinces. Each one is equipped with an electricity generator, a tower with 4 loudspeakers, 2 amplifiers, 2 cassette recorders, a radio, movie projectors and slides, a local newspaper, etc.

Through these centers, the people have the privilege of listening to news transmitted by Radio Mozambique and local information while they are in their own homes. In addition, other educational programs are broadcast, such as a program devoted to mothers focusing primarily on child care. They also broadcast information directed toward the political training and mobilization of the villages. The programs are mounted by the local people themselves.

The collective listening and rebroadcast centers also use radios, generators, amplifiers, tape recorders, and loudspeakers, and have a local newspaper and

a puppet theater. The objectives of both types of centers are to give the communities the technical means to listen to Mozambique's programs. They make it possible to broadcast information useful to the public, to mobilize the people for economic and [illegible] campaigns and to do research on broadcasting.

"We are making the initial investments so that later on the villages can finance themselves, to the extent possible. With the support of the Communications Office and the Provincial Commissions for the Communal Villages, the local people can build the necessary infrastructure for the equipment referred to. Movie receipts will cover expenses for the fuel consumed by the generators and for the purchase of spare parts for the equipment," the director added.

Priority for the Communal Villages

Since the communal villages are the areas where there are the greatest concentration of rural people and good organization structures, and since they are therefore part of the strategy of the rural socialization program, a component of the Prospective Indicative Plan, the Communications Office has directed its full attention, in terms of projects, to these villages. "We are directing all our activities to the communal villages because of the role they play in the country's economic and social development."

Speaking further on the communication system projects referred to earlier, Juarez de Maia assured us that the actual implementation of these projects will begin shortly. During the first stage, to last until October, people in the villages involved will be trained to handle the equipment and to prepare the programs and messages to be broadcast through the loudspeakers and published in the local newspapers.

To this end, the Communications Office already has 35 Mozambicans and three foreigners highly specialized in audiovisual techniques, electrotechnology, planning and research.

Training Local Correspondents

The Mozambican information agencies are currently experiencing a serious shortage of trained persons located in various points around the country to provide complete coverage of important events that tend to occur in those places.

Elaborating on this subject, Juarez de Maia pointed out that the GCS, together with the DTIP [Department of Party Ideological Propaganda] took full responsibility for the work. Beginning next August, they will be conducting a training program for local correspondents, in compliance with the guidelines that came out of the last Coordinating Council of the Ministry of Information held in the beginning of the year. The experiment will be conducted in Niassa, Cabo Delgado and Gaza. If the program has the expected satisfactory results, it will be expanded next year to include more provinces.

The work of these correspondents will be forwarded to the Communications Office which, after an initial checking, will send it on to RM [Radio Mozambique] and the Mozambican Information Agency for later circulation by the national information organs. The same people will also be responsible for supplying information to the Frelimo Party's information organs. "In this we will be working in close collaboration with the Department of Ideological Propaganda."

Macua, Xangane and Maconde Dictionaries

An important point referred to by the director during the interview with our reporter involved a project being carried out by the GCS.

It is a research project on the development of communal villages and their perception and retention of information, as well as another project to study the languages of Mozambique.

"This year we are going to publish a dictionary of national languages, including maconde, macua and xangana. At the present time we have made a great deal of progress in conducting a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the content of communications in the People's Republic of Mozambique. In the next few months we will be publishing a number of papers related to this," he said.

Mobile Units

In the next few months, two mobile communications units will begin operating in many communal villages in Niassa and Cabo Delgado. Two units are currently circulating in neighborhoods in the city of Maputo and in Gaza Province. By the end of 1982, all the units, which already number four, should be circulating through 300 communal villages. Each unit should reach 12 to 15 communal villages a month on the average.

According to Juarez de Maia, these mobile units will make it possible to link the various villages and can respond immediately to calls to mobilize for different campaigns launched in the country. They are extremely beneficial, because, in addition to playing an important information role, they do not require large investments and they are easy to maintain.

Elaborating on this point, Juarez de Maia said that "for this type of work, which is also a major source of research on the development of communal villages and means of communications, we are using Land Cruiser vehicles which have been adapted and equipped with generators, amplifiers, radios, tape recorders, projectors, etc."

9805

CSO: 4742/327

INITIAL GROUP OF STUDENTS DEPARTS FOR GDR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 May 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Thirty-five primary-school students ranging in age from 12 to 14 will be leaving on 20 May for the German Democratic Republic, where they will continue their studies at the GDR-Mozambique Friendship School. "This trip is a sign of the friendly relations between Mozambique and the GDR," Graca Machel, minister of education and culture, said yesterday at a farewell ceremony for the students.

These students are part of a group of 900 children who will be traveling to that socialist country this year under the agreement signed during President Samora Machel's visit to the GDR in 1980.

The students from all the provinces of the country will be accompanied by 12 teachers who will teach them subjects related to our country.

After explaining to the students the reason for the trip abroad to continue their education, Graca Machel said that our country was experiencing major difficulties in obtaining materials which is why not all children can continue to go to school after the fourth grade.

"This situation, which is contrary to our party's guidelines, led us to appeal to friendly countries," the education and culture minister explained.

Graca Machel also pointed out that the children were not selected on their own merit alone.

You were chosen because you are the children of workers and farmers, the predominant class in our country," he said.

The ceremony was attended by Matias Kapesse, the national education director, Sergio Martins, the Mozambican representative of the GDR-Mozambican Friendship School, and other teachers.

9805

CSO: 4742/322

TALKS WITH PORTUGUESE ON WATERWAYS COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jun 82 p 10

[Text] Discussions began yesterday in Maputo between delegations of the Hydrographic Institute of Portugal and the [Mozambican] National Directorate of Maritime and River Transport, to consider cooperation in hydrography and surveying.

The Portuguese delegation, which arrived Monday, is led by Vice Adm Edgar Portugal Ribeiro and includes two other high officials of the Hydrographic Institute of Portugal.

The principal topic under consideration in the current discussions is cooperation between the two countries, particularly with regard to the training of personnel for the hydrographic and survey sectors.

In a short speech at the beginning of the discussions, Adamo Valy, national director of maritime and river transport, said the meeting was highly important in creating the conditions to implement the agreements already signed.

"With the Portuguese president's recent visit to our country, new prospects were opened to expand relations without preconceptions or contention of any kind," the official explained. He added that it was necessary and important to clarify those relations and how to translate them into specific actions.

"Bearing in mind that the national fishing industry is expanding gradually and that some of our ports are a link with the world, it is urgent to update and modernize our navigation system. It is in this context that we hope for results from this meeting that will make a contribution, particularly with respect to cadre training and technical assistance," Valy said.

For his part, Admiral Ribeiro stressed that the purpose of his delegation's visit to our country was to find the most effective forms of cooperation. He added: "We hope the objectives of these discussions will be achieved."

6362

CSO: 4742/329

TEACHERS' ROLE IN DEFENSE AGAINST ARMED BANDS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 May 82 p 8

[Text] At the meeting with teachers from the city of Inhambane on Saturday, Governor Alberto Sithole explained the aggressive activities of South African imperialism, especially in our country. He stressed that in view of the attempts to foment unrest among the people in our country, teachers had great responsibilities in the struggle against armed bands.

The governor of Inhambane said that South African imperialism is arming and financing outlaws to spread terror among the people, destroying social and economic goals.

The governor said that the main targets of the armed bands are schools, hospitals and other community and collective production centers.

"This is a clear example of imperialism's intention to agitate the people in a country such as ours," he added.

He then spoke of the need for teachers to participate in self-defense courses, and he referred to the heroic actions of some teachers in fighting back the bands.

Meanwhile, in Vilanculos district, the administrator was meeting with district directors, office heads and members of the ODM's for the same purpose.

At the meeting, the Vilanculos administrator stressed the need for the people in general, and specifically workers, to become more involved in fighting the armed bands.

The administrator of Vilanculos met the same day with people from two neighborhoods in the district seat to discuss imperialism's disruptive activities in our country and the ways to combat the bands.

9805

CSO: 4742/322

NEW TANK, FREIGHT CARS ADDED TO CENTRAL RAILROAD

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 17 May 82 p 16

[Text Since the first of the year, the Central-Mozambique Railroad Enterprise [CFM-Centro] has received a shipment of 30 tank cars from an order placed with Cometal-Mometal.

These tank cars have a 45,000 liter capacity, according to information given to our reporter by the CFM-Centro Director, Engineer Ramiro da Silva. This purchase is going to make it possible to begin returning the cars leased from Zimbabwe.

Up to now, 14 tank cars belonging to a firm manufacturing them in that neighboring country have been returned. This has made it possible to save about 1.5 million meticals annually in foreign exchange.

The 30 cars will greatly contribute to our domestic fleet for distribution of fuel, although it is still not complete, since more cars need to be replaced in our railway shipment network.

According to the CFM-Centro director, there was a lack of effective control during the first few months of the year, added to difficulties in the locomotive yard at the end of the first quarter.

In addition, they are awaiting receipt of an order for 100 high-sided cars manufactured by Cometal-Mometal. They have a capacity of 45 tons each and will be used entirely for domestic shipment.

Improving International Transport

The CFM-Centro director also told our reporter that they are planning to acquire 10 flatcars for container shipment, which will provide a way of responding to requests by Zimbabwe exporters in the Mutare area.

In this regard, Engineer Ramiro da Silva said that many exporters in the Eastern Harare region prefer Beira port to other routes, such as South-Africa.

This concern was recently expressed during a visit of a Mozambican railroad delegation to Harare, where they met with the company managers.

THREATENING DROUGHT SITUATION, POOR AID DISTRIBUTION NOTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 May 82 p 10

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, a meeting was held in Maputo to assess the results of the international community's response to the appeal made by the leaders of the FRELIMO Party and the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique for support for the country's drought victims. Representatives of the diplomatic corps and international organizations accredited to Mozambique attended.

The meeting was chaired by Aranda da Silva, the Mozambican minister of home trade, in his capacity as vice-president of the National Coordinating Council for the Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters.

In the presence of the diplomatic corps and international organizations accredited to Mozambique, Aranda da Silva analyzed the impact of the drought that has spread through various regions of our country, hitting Nampula Province particularly hard.

During his comments, the home trade minister reported that the drought not only has affected farm production in Nampula, but has also affected the export targets for cashew nuts, of which Mozambique is one of the leading world producers.

"In the next 2 months, the people living in the drought areas in Nampula Province are going to be facing a disastrous situation, because the aid supplied by the international community has not yet reached the area, Aranda da Silva emphasized.

Some of the farmers who have some food supplies in reserve are not going to be able to tolerate the food shortage in the coming months.

In his statement, the Mozambican home trade minister indicated, as an example, that another problem with similar consequences is cropping up in the southern part of the country, mainly in Maputo and Gaza provinces, where there is a water shortage.

Aranda da Silva added that it is important that the situation in these two southern provinces be investigated, as was done for Nampula.

The water level of Massingir reservoir is below the low level mark for periods of normal rainfall. This conclusion was reached after analyzing recently completed pluviometric charts.

At a certain point he said that this natural disaster in the country is being aggravated by direct intervention in Mozambique by South Africa, which is arming, training and financing bands of agitators.

It is critical to assist the people affected by the drought in Nampula, as this is the area that was the hardest hit.

To do so, the provisions and medicine donated by the international community must first be distributed by medical centers and community organizations.

This, however, does not mean that people living in areas far from these distribution centers should not receive aid. On the contrary, these people should reap the benefits wherever there are organized groups.

During the meeting, two cases that, because of their nature, deserved the attention of the participants were brought up. At the time food was distributed in Inhambane Province during the last drought, the people who lived away from the food receiving and distribution centers were left out since those living nearby consumed everything.

The other case involves the attitude of a religious organization that recently visited Nampula Province. According to that organization, the food should be distributed by the afflicted people themselves, "because the Christian community living outside the villages still might not receive anything."

The home trade minister clearly and categorically stated that, on an international basis, this measure was discriminatory and that in the view of our country it was Mozambican citizens who were afflicted by the drought and not groups of persons previously segregated because they profess one religion or another.

In conclusion, he reported that in the next 2 or 3 weeks, a similar meeting was going to be held in Maputo, to include the entire diplomatic corps and all the international organizations accredited to Mozambique.

9805

CSO: 4742/322

CZECH ASSISTANCE, PRESENT, FUTURE TRADE REVIEWED

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 18 May 82 p 2

[Excerpts] "The Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia will help renovate and expand the tile factory in Umbeluzi. The two parties have already signed the contract for this project," Bohumil Urban, the Czechoslovak foreign trade minister, told a reporter from our newspaper who was in that friendly country recently. The Czech official added that "we are planning to orient Czechoslovak technical assistance to projects involving iron and steel, and the beer, ceramics and textile industries." He listed a number of other activities to demonstrate that economic cooperation between the two countries was advancing.

Speaking of prospects for developing trade relations between the two countries, the minister added that "as regards exchanging goods, last year Czechoslovakia imported a few products such as tea and cashew nuts from Mozambique. Both countries are currently working on arrangements to import sisal, citrines, tropical wood and other products."

"Czech exports," he continued, "consist of TATRA trucks, machinery for civil engineering and road projects, machine tools and shaping tools, spare parts and others. Exports of consumer goods are based on medicines, school materials, materials, toys, shoes and other articles."

Possibilities of further trade is contemplated in the agreement signed this year between the two governments.

With regard to the possibility of banking cooperation, Bohumil Urban said there was a Czech bank credit that subsidized Czech exports to Mozambique. "It is in this context that both parties are envisaging financing to renovate the Umbeluzi wall tile factory referred to earlier and Czech shipments of civil engineering and road construction machinery, vehicles, compressors, spare parts, school and office supplies, toys and sheets of glass," he added.

The Czech Foreign Trade Minister said that both countries plan to increase technical and scientific cooperation in the future, on the basis of the existing agreement.

In conclusion, the minister said: "Thirty-four Czech specialists in geology, energy and the paper industry, among others, are currently working in Mozambique. This year will probably increase both the number of experts from our country working in Mozambique and the areas of expertise."

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL TO BULGARIA, USSR--To exchange experiences on party and government management of cities, a Mozambican delegation headed by the president of the Maputo Executive Council, Maj Gen Antonio Hama Thai, left yesterday for Sofia, Bulgaria. The delegation will go on to Moscow for a further exchange. These visits are made at the invitation of the leaders of the capitals of the two socialist countries, with which we have maintained "traditionally friendly" relations, according to Antonio Thai. Speaking to NOTICIAS moments before his departure, the Maputo Executive Council President stressed that relations between the parties and governments of Bulgaria and the USSR are good and that they are both involved in the great struggle against imperialism and underdevelopment. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 May 82 p 10] 9805

TETE ROAD CONSTRUCTION--Work to build and improve various roads are initiated at the beginning of this year in Tete Province, according to information gathered by RM [Radio Mozambique]. CETA is currently working on the Mussaca-Ulongue road and on a 4 kilometer segment in the Carbomoc coal exploration area. Construction of a bridge over the M'condedzi River has also begun. The road linking Massacane and Ulongue is scheduled to be completed by 1983. It will considerably improve travel between the city of Tete and the Angonia district. The Carbomoc segment is expected to be finished by the end of October. The Tete Integral Construction Company is developing ground-filling and construction work on the Maravia road, which is part of the provincial government's plan. Our source went on to say that the shortage of building materials, spare parts and fuel could make it difficult to complete these projects on schedule. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 May 82 p 8] 9805

ITALIAN METALWORKING TRAINING--Forty workers will be sent to Italy this year by the National Production Councils Implementation Commission [CNICP], where they will specialize in various trades. A source from that agency told DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE that the Mozambican workers are being sent to Italy as a result of the agreements signed between the CNICP and the Metalworkers Federation in Italy, when that group visited Mozambique last June. In Italy, our workers will train to be ship electricians, metalworkers, welders and boilermakers. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 9 May 82 p 1] 9805

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PREPARATIONS FOR ELECTIONS

FEDECO Okays NAP

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 25 May 82 p 1

[Article by Anene Ugoani]

[Text] **THE** Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) has registered the Nigeria Advance Party (NAP) as a political party.

FEDECO has also re-registered the existing five political parties—the NPN, UPN, NPP, GNPP and the PRP. There was no mention of the Progressive People's Party (PPP).

In a communique issued yesterday by the executive secretary of the commission, Alhaji Saidu Barda, FEDECO said only the NAP, led by Mr. Tunji Braithwaite, was found among the seven political organisations that applied for registration to have fulfilled all the conditions required.

All the five registered political parties had continued to fulfil all the conditions under which they were registered, FEDECO added.

It said that the registration of NPN, UPN, NPP, PRP and the GNPP made in 1978 had therefore, been renewed.

The decisions to register NAP and renew the registrations of the existing political parties were taken at its third meeting held in Lagos from May 18 to May 21.

The commission disclosed that it was now "in a state of readiness" to begin action on the revision of voters' register.

Yesterday, a top official of the FEDECO, said that the PPP's application was thrown out on two grounds.

First: the PPP had no functioning offices in 13 states as required by the Constitution.

Secondly: the commission discovered that the symbol of the PPP was not original.

"It is a duplication of the symbol of existing parties",

My source said that FEDECO registered the Malam Aminu Kano faction of the PRP.

NAP Leader Pleased

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 25 May 82 p 1

[Text]

NAP leader Tunji Braithwaite felt on top of the world yesterday when news of the registration of his party reached him.

He told reporters at the NAP headquarters in Lagos: "The nation now has a choice: to choose between old and new; fresh or stale."

"Nigerians can now confidently look forward to the much desired and long-overdue change from the persistent primitive and corrupt politics of the past which has so long obstructed rapid social and economic emancipation of the citizenry."

"The registration of our irrepressible party today is, therefore, yet another profound testimony of the mighty hand of God in men's affairs if men are prepared to take their case to him whom flows mercy and justice."

"Finally, I assure the country that despite the advantage of an early start enjoyed by the other existing parties, the arrival of NAP for next year's elections will certainly make nonsense of their unfair advantages."

Mr. Braithwaite said the route to get the NAP registered was "tortuous".

He thanked all those who stood by him during the fight for recognition.

NDAP Leader Protests

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 25 May 82 p 1

[Text]

THE leader of the unregistered National Democratic Action Party (NDAP), Miss Feliz Alheri-Mortune, threatened yesterday to leave the country for FEDECO.

Her party was one of the six refused registration.

Miss Alheri-Mortune told the Daily Times in a telephone interview: "It is facism; I gonna leave the country next year. I cannot live in Nigeria under this condition with garbage all over the place."

"I am not joining any other party. I am not going to be swallowed up with my ideology."

"I am really shocked. Dynamism and talent are not encouraged in this country. FEDECO ought to have registered NDAP along with the NAP."

GNPP Leader Decision Needed

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 28 May 82 p 40

[Text]

WHO is the leader of the Great Nigeria People's Party (GNPP) that was re-registered by the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) on Monday?

This was the one hot question Senator Mahmud Waziri asked FEDECO to answer urgently yesterday.

He wrote the executive secretary of the commission a protest letter demanding to know why the commission chose to remain "silent" on who was leading the recognised GNPP.

Senator Mahmud had insisted in the two-page letter that the leadership of the GNPP fell on him on August 15, 1981, when the congress of his party elected him leader at Kaduna.

He told FEDECO that Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim was voted out as leader at that same Kaduna congress.

Senator Mahmud argued that the cons-

titution of the party spelt out clearly how leaders could be changed.

Senator Mahmud said Alhaji Waziri and four others signed the registration form of the GNPP in

1978.

Three of the signatories were Alhaji Ohigari Al-Hassan, Mr. Nduka Eze, Chief Kola Balogun and Senator Jaaduru Mangga, he pointed out.

Senator Mahmud then insisted that he was the authentic leader because Alhaji Waziri had been removed while Senator Mangga remained loyal to him, Mahmud.

NAP: No Alliance

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 28 May 82 p 40

[Text] It is not the wish of the Nigerian Advance Party (NAP) to ally or merge with any of the old parties so as not to be "contaminated".

This neutral posture of the party was disclosed to reporters yesterday in Lagos by Malam Abdulhameed Sanni NAP's general secretary.

Malam Sanni said: "We are neutral on the issues of alliance and merger. NAP is fresh and does not want contamination".

He said his party's leader, Mr. Tunji Braithwaite, would be the "very last man" to drag NAP into an alliance or political merger.

"If the NAP had wanted to merge or ally with other parties it would have done so before the FEDECO extended recognition, Malam Sanni argued.

He told reporters that the national executive meeting of

the NAP would hold in Lagos on June 7 to "map out strategies".

During the news conference an official of the FEDECO arrived to hand in a formal letter of registration dated May 26.

In the letter, FEDECO said: "NAP can with effect from May 25 function as a political party in accordance with section 78 (1) of the 1977 Electoral Act".

No Rigged Elections

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 28 May 82 p 1

[Article by Frank Akinola]

[Text]

THE Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) has now worked out a formula to ward off any attempt to rig next year's elections.

Under the formula, electors are to cast their votes wherever they are registered.

This was disclosed in an exclusive interview by a top official of the commission.

He said the measure would protect the electorate who might find it difficult to locate where they could vote.

The system would ensure that states are divided into registration areas of not more than 2,000 voters.

These areas would then be divided into registration units of 500 voters.

A dependable source disclosed that the exercise had been programmed in such a way that it would not be possible for non-existent individuals to be registered as was allegedly done in the past.

voters had been registered, the others would be advised to move to the next unit within the same registration area for registration.

Those who registered in 1979, would only have to show the cards given to them in 1979 for proper registration for next year's elections.

Maximum

The source stressed that in each registration area there would be four units of not more than 500 voters.

This means that each registration unit would not register more than 500 voters and not more than 500 would vote there.

Where more people come for registration after the maximum 500

Unregistered Parties May Reapply

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 May 82 p 1

[Article by Anene Ugoani]

[Text]

ANY political association disqualified by the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) last Monday is free to reapply to the commission.

A dependable FEDECO source said yesterday that any political association which felt it

could scale the hurdle on second attempt may try again.

The source disclosed that those associations now protesting against the FEDECO's decision were "free to try".

"They know they have not met the constitutional requirements for

registration. Go and see what they call secretariats"

It was gathered yesterday that the FEDECO had already sent letters to the six associations that failed to get registered, telling them why they failed.

The sources said the reasons for disqualifying the associations varied, but hinted that most of them had no functioning offices in 13 states.

The associations that failed the FEDECO's screening were the National Democratic Action Party (NDAP), the New Nigerian Socialist Party (NNSP); the Progressive People's Party (PPP), God's Messiah-nic Government Planet on Earth (GMGPE) and the People's Action Congress (PAC).

My source also named the national leaders, of the disqualified political associations.

The NDAP's chairman is Chief H. Olusoji Coker, the PAC is led by Dr. Obodozie Duru; NNSP by Mr. Samuel Adekoya Oshisanya and the PPP by Alhaji R. D. Muhammed.

Revision of Voters' Register

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 31 May 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO), at the week-end in Ogun State began arrangements for the revision of voter's register in preparation for next year's general elections.

The commission has invited applications from suitably qualified candidates to work as registration officers for the exercise.

The FEDECO warned that those that should be considered under the scheme would be those who are not actively involved in partisan politics.

Disclosing this at the week-end, the Ogun State Administrative Secretary of the Commission, Mr. S. A. Anjorin, said that the commission would recruit registration officers, revising officers and supervisory officers for the exercise.

Other posts for which officers are to be recruited

include assistant registration officers, assistant revising officers and claims and objection officers.

It will be recalled that last week, the FEDECO registered the Nigerian Advanced Party (NAP), and re-registered the existing five political parties.

And in another development, the FEDECO said at the week-end that any political association disqualified by the FEDECO last Monday was free to re-apply to the commission.

CSO: 4700/1402

SOME LEBANESE, SYRIANS, INDIANS SCORED AS NOT LAW-ABIDING

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 May 82 p 3

[Editorial in the column "DAILY TIMES Opinion": "The Asians in Our Midst"]

[Text]

NIGERIA, like most nations, respects the international law which makes it possible for aliens to enter and stay within their borders, but then, it expects all those who enjoy the privilege to have a considerable appreciation of their rights and obligations. Apart from being law-abiding, they are also expected to identify themselves with the aspirations of their hosts.

Unfortunately, some Asians in this country, especially the Lebanese, Syrians and Indians, seem to be solely involved in businesses which are obviously inimical to the fundamental economic interest of Nigerians.

They are known to be the brains behind some of the big-time smuggling which contributed immensely to the depletion of the nation's foreign exchange.

Moreover, they are seriously involved in other nefarious activities such as currency counterfeiting, illegal trafficking of currency and import licence racketing.

There have even been cases when these Asian master swindlers posed as contractors only to abscond after collecting mobilisation fees.

Generally, the Asians, especially in East African countries, have been somehow infamous because of their unorthodox methods of amassing wealth. That was why the Ugandans and other well-meaning people in the world hailed the ruthlessness with which Idi Amin wrested his country's economy from their control. Some West African countries,

such as Ghana, Sierra Leone and Liberia, were also forced in the past to deal with the Asians because of the same questionable ways of doing business.

In Nigeria, they have always been tolerated because there are actually some of them doing legitimate jobs and playing significant roles in national development. However, for the preponderant number, the evidence is that, in spite of their otherwise good integration into the Nigerian society, they continue to remain unpatriotic, to the extent that those of them who have even adopted Nigerian nationality appear to have their hearts elsewhere.

Those Nigerians aiding and abetting the destructive activities of these aliens need to be thoroughly ashamed of themselves.

The Asian communities in Nigeria should also call their erring members to order for the sake of the good name of their countries and their friendly relations with Nigeria.

The Federal Government, on its part should not forever turn a blind eye to the criminal activities of these people. It should therefore monitor their activities effectively to facilitate the deportation of those found working against the national interest. The current state of the economy dictates that action must be taken now to check these wreckers of the country's economy.

WARNINGS ISSUED ON PROGRESSIVE PEOPLES PARTY

Balarabe Warns PRP

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 May 82 p 1

[First installment of a article by Emman Udoka]

[Text]

THE former governor of Kaduna State, Alhaji Abdulkadir Balarabe Musa, has said that there is nothing progressive about the Progressive Peoples Party (PPP), whose papers have recently been filed with the FEDECO for registration.

In a strongly-worded letter to the National President of the Imoudu-led PRP, Chief Michael Imoudu, the impeached governor, who is also the National Vice-President of the Imoudu PRP faction, said: "The PPP has produced a constitution and I have a copy of it. This constitution is a complete contradiction of what the PRP stands for."

In the four-page letter, Alhaji Balarabe expressed regret that the PPP constitution was drawn up by six "unauthorised persons" and the merger was not considered by the national directorate of the Imoudu-PRP and recommended to the party as specified in its constitution.

"There is nothing progressive in the so called constitution of the PPP", Alhaji Balarabe told Chief Imoudu, adding that "for any member of the PRP (Imoudu), it is a betrayal of the cause of the PRP to support the PPP constitution."

Ex-governor Balarabe, who is now staying in London, alleged that the PPP constitution "makes unnecessary references to the constitution of Nigeria in many dubious ways," while it does not contain any categorical commitment to any goals.

He cited what he viewed as "escape clauses" in the PPP constitution and said that the PPP would use these clauses to absolve itself from blame if any of its programmes failed to materialise.

Asserting that the programmes and objectives of the PRP (Imoudu) "are not negotiable," Alhaji Balarabe urged that the PRP should strongly demand that any party that seeks a merger with it should recognize and accept its programmes and objectives "completely and in full."

He suggested that the aims and objectives of the PPP should include the establishment of a proletarian state in Nigeria that is free from all forms of oppression and exploitation.

In addition ex-governor Balarabe suggested that the PPP should aim at consolidating national independence through economic self-reliance, integrated rural development, full employment, adequate care for destitutes and "open and frank" conduct of public affairs in accordance with social discipline and national security.

Recalling that the Imoudu-led PRP pulled out of Malam's PRP because the Imoudu faction "was not prepared to compromise its programmes and objectives," Alhaji

Balarabe urged that rather than selling the party out to the PPP, the struggle should continue.

"There is certainly no justification for a merger just for the purpose of replacing NPN, reaction," Alhaji Balarabe said, warning that "such a mere change of power base can lead to a more serious national degeneration."

Balarabe's letter has therefore proved the recent speculation of a rift in the Imoudu-led PRP, which is said to be divided between those who support the PPP-like governor Mohammed

PART OF BALARABE'S LETTER

London
24/4/82

Chief (Dr.) Michael Imoudu
The National President
Peoples Redemption Party
84 Ayilara Street
Surulere
Lagos
Nigeria

Dear Comrade President,

I have been following political events in Nigeria closely, particularly the move concerning PPA and PPP.

I am quite satisfied with the PPA which is just an electoral alliance for the purpose of protecting democracy and preventing fascism. The different parties in the PPA retain their ideological stand and programmes as separate political parties.

However, the PPP is another matter. This is supposed to be a merger of three political parties with different ideological programmes. The PPP has produced a constitution and I have a copy of it. This constitution is a complete contradiction of what the PRP stands for. There is nothing progressive in the so-called constitution of the PPP; and for any member of the PRP, it is a complete betrayal of the cause of the PRP to support the constitution of the PPP.

Abubakar Rimi of Kano and others like ex-governor Balarabe Musa.

This rift has led to the resignation of many prominent Imoudu faction supporters from the cabinets of Kano and Kaduna states.

In Kaduna state, for example, the Secretary to the state government, Dr. Yusuf Bala Usman and the permanent

secretary (political) Malam Lawal Batagarawa have already tendered their letters of resignation.

Similarly, in Kano state, the state commissioner for agriculture, Alhaji Shehu Shanono, has already resigned while another cabinet member, Alhaji Wada Abubakar, has tendered his letter of resignation.

GNPP Executive President

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 May 82 pp 12-13

[First installment of article by Waziri Ibrahim: "GNPP Policies Are Incompatible with PPP"]

[Text] *BELOW is an NTA Current Affairs Interview with the Executive President of the GNPP (Great Nigerian People's Party), Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim, by three television current affairs personalities; Yusuf Mamman, Charles Bula and Malam Bature Ahmed.*

Yusuf Mamman: Good evening and welcome to this programme. A few weeks back, one of the themes of Nigerian politics was the alliance and its future. Since the Maiduguri convention of the four parties of the GNPP, PRP, UPN and NPP, much has passed under the bridge. Political observers and political commentators take different look at the alliances and the new electoral arrangements with the four parties involved, but recently some developments started to unfold which made many to question the future and the viability of the alliance.

We shall look tonight on this form of electoral arrangement the PPA, that is the Progressive Peoples Alliance and what came out of it, that is the PPP, (the Progressives Peoples Party). What relevance do they have? Is there any bond? Now it might be proper to start by introducing our guest to our viewers. The man who shed light on this development is the Executive President of the GNPP, Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim. Sir, it is our pleasure to welcome you to this programme.

Q: It might be fair to start by asking you sir, that being the architect of the alliance of the four parties what was your basic conception of the alliance then and now?

A: My first conception was that the four political parties, the GNPP, the UPN and the Imoudu led PRP should come together and present a constructive opposition to the NPN. Later on the NPP, after breaking its accord with the NPN, joined the group. My idea was that the progressives, after giving or rather in addition

to giving constructive opposition, especially in the National Assembly to the NPN, should also come together and have electoral arrangements for the 1983 elections.

Now, when I say constructive criticism, I mean nothing more than what is obtained in the parliamentary system. It is not right for people to say - in the American system there is no opposition, that is not correct, there is, of course. Whenever you have two bodies standing in different sections one is opposed to the other. So I mean in the Senate, in the House of Representatives, the members of the three parties, and now four parties, should criticise, constructively, whatever President Shagari brings before the Assembly. Not deliberately, but they should sincerely say to Shehu Shagari in our opinion, for example, the construction of the standard gauge railway is not necessary except the standard railway gauge to be built for the Ajaokuta Iron Complex. Now, if the assembly people

can get detailed reasons, and the reasons are simple, because the present Nigerian Railway brings some goods from the ports, Lagos, and Port Harcourt to Kaduna, Kano Maiduguri and return almost empty, that is why the Railway doesn't make profit because there isn't enough return goods to carry to the port.

Therefore the argument which I would have liked the members of the National Assembly of the progressives should do is, say to Shehu Shagari; why intend to build standard railway gauge with sub billions of Naira when the present narrow gauge hasn't got enough to carry? An example of what I would have expected the progressives in the

national assembly should do, in fact they have done it, on the electoral bill. The amendments to the electoral bill, most of them, were opinion of the progressives "constructive criticism."

Then come the question of election in 1983. What many people have been concentrating on is who will be the Presidential candidate? Now, my opinion on this issue is that the question of presidential candidate in 1983 should not very much engage the attention of either the progressive leaders. What I tell them is "what are you doing in the National Assembly"? When I say, what are you doing, what are the members of the progressive parties doing in the National Assembly where they have the majority to make me feel that they have done very well or are doing very well in constructive criticisms and therefore talking about the 1983 Presidential candidate.

To me, this is like putting the cart before the horse. Let me be convinced by the members of the progressive in the National Assembly that they are united, and they have been able to prevent President Shagari from doing what they the members of the assembly feel should not be done. Enough has not been done. There are many things.

For example, why do we think of going ahead with building railway standard gauges when we still import food? So the members of the Assembly should have cancelled some of the pro-

jects and insert agriculture instead. Plant thousands of hectares of land with rice, the country has got a lot of land, thousands of hectares good for growing rice in Niger State, Anambra, Imo, Sokoto and in Borno state, practically everywhere. If I were, president or members of the national assembly I will put in one year anything like 500 million Naira for food production rice, potatoes cassava, many things. Some of them can be done by irrigation.

We now import maize for animal feeds, but maize is one of the staple foods, and this crop can be produced twice a year by irrigation. For guinea corn and millet, I would have put at least 500 million Naira in every state, divide the places to co-operative farms.

We have got thousands of people, jobless people, no work. I would organise and instead of just talking about green revolution the result of which nobody has seen, I would organise all over the country, co-operative units, bring some people from abroad, say in America where rice production, has succeeded. In two years or even in one year we shall stop importing maize, rice and so on, all of which will take a lot from our foreign exchange. This is the work of the national assembly people.

Let the question of Presidential race for '83 be put aside, concentrate and let us see what they can do by constructive opposition. So my conception of coming together is not necessarily to get the presidency for one of the progressive leaders, which is not possible anyway.

Let me clear this, I never thought that amongst the progressives, right from the beginning, I never thought that I would concede to Awolowo or Azikiwe and none of them would concede to me. Therefore, since the presidency is not the only thing to be aimed at by the progressive I have not been bothering myself.

There are three things to be aimed at in the field, for the NPN and the progressives; there are three goals. One is control of as many state legislatures as possible and then, the governors. All these three goals are very important, therefore if the progressives aim at getting all three points

you are expected to score three goals. Out of the three if you score all three, that is what you want. If you score two and don't score the other one, is still a game, a good game.

If the progressives get the control of the national assembly or as many state assemblies as possible, and if they miss the presidency, it would still be said to be a good game for the progressives.

Q: Thank you very much Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim. Bearing in mind that we have very limited time and wider scope to cover, and the need for clarity in this respect, we shall very much appreciate if you will be precise, clearcut, short and logical in your answers so that our viewers would know that the point has been driven home in clear light. We have almost spent about ten minutes on the first question. So over to you Charles.

A: Well, Yusufu, I must tell you one thing, political leaders are like teachers and lecturers, you know teachers and lecturers

don't know when to stop. Anyway I will take care of your point but if you have made programme of talking to me for less than two hours, then I am afraid you can't get the best out of me to the public.

Q: Sir, I think I will take this question on constructive opposition to the NPN as you called it. Sir, granted that one of the other political let's say, the Unity Party of Nigeria won the Presidency, could you have called on other political parties to come together so that we could have a constructive opposition to the Unity Party of Nigeria?

A: Why not? Certainly, that is my own conception. I believe in competition and whoever becomes the president, the parties which have not succeeded in the presidency should come together and give constructive opposition. Yes, I would. And if I were the president, I would also want the others if they are not with me in this case, if I were, say, nominated candidate of the four parties, if I win I would expect the NPN to give constructive opposition. Without opposition you cannot improve human nature.

Q: Yeh! the contention among the various political parties is that, especially among the progressive, is that National Party of Nigeria has a programme which has no affinity to the UPN and the PRP and your own GNPP. Now if the UPN or NPP has come to power and has decided to call on the other political parties to join you or to come together and offer this constructive opposition, then people will begin to wonder whether you don't have any respect for ideological learning in terms of political parties that are coming together.

A: No, when I was minister of Economic Development during Abubakar Tafawa Balewa's regime I went to Parliament as a minister and I will give you a copy of it if you remind me, Yusufu. Now, when I started talking, members of parliament started saying oh! good minister, good minister. Then I stopped, and I tell you what I said. I said you members of parliament, you spoil us instead of urging us, criticising us to do our best in discharging our duties. I said you have started flattering us and I suggested to them that if they are not happy with what we are doing, they should throw row eggs at us, abuse us. That alone would make us do our duties. Therefore, I believe in criticism.

If you want a government to succeed, that government should allow free criticism because nobody is perfect and it is the other fellow who is in the opposition party that can give, call the attention of the president or governors to what is wrong. If they call your attention, for example when Chief Awolowo said the economy was sick, at that time things would

have been looked into. We all knew that things were bad and needed improvement, but I have always been careful about one thing. I wouldn't like to make a criticism that would give impression to people that we are just destructive or that we are instigating people against the government. I don't like it, and to the Nigerian journalists, the Television, all of you guys, if you say something, constructive

criticism in all probability it is twisted to appear as if it were deliberate criticism to bring down the government. That is why I have been careful. But if I were the President I would enjoy nothing more than constructive criticism, answering one criticism after the other without bitterness.

Q: — Alhaji Waziri, after the formation of the PPA and the emergence of another association, the PPP, you were quoted to have had some misgivings of certain developments and you are quoted as saying that you and Chief Obafemi Awolowo have been stabbed at the back. As a statement which puzzles people, what led to that statement?

A: — At the Maiduguri summit we agreed that although the ideal form of alliance or coming together is the merger, you see, the ideal thing is to merge and form one political party. Chief Awo and myself said that for now, the merger issue should be discussed after the 1983 election. But then we said, nevertheless, if any of the two members of the PPA would like to merge, they are allowed to do so, and form the PPP. That PPP was really mentioned.

After we had left Maiduguri, the application to register the PPP was submitted to FEDECO. Why I said I have been stabbed at the back was, up to now, up to the time that I am speaking to you now, I have no idea of who in the GNPP signed on behalf of the GNPP, except my deputy president, Nnana Ukegbu, who is now the provisional chairman of the PPP was one of the signatories.

Then, why I said Chief Awolowo has also been stabbed at the back is, courtesy demands that at least, he should have been told that, in accordance of the provisions made at the Maiduguri summit, GNPP, PRP, Imoudu and NPP are now going to apply for the registration of the PPP.

But at the time they made the application neither Chief Awo nor myself were informed. It was in bad faith. We have been stabbed at the back because, if three or four of us agreed to do something, at least in something like three of the parties coming together to register the PPP, we should have

been informed. That is what I mean by being stabbed. It's not fair. It's not gentlemanly.

Q: — But you said this thing was worked out at the Maiduguri summit.

A: — Yes, but without my knowledge. As a matter of fact, it is only now that I am learning about the PPP. I was told by somebody that "look, Waziri you didn't know, right when you were discussing at the Maiduguri summit and infact I was told, for nearly 18 months, the PPP constitution and other things were under discussion."

That is true because, at one time, the nine progressive governors, some of them sought appointment with me. I gave them. They came to Lagos and presented me with the manifesto and the constitution of the PPP and the following day they presented it to Chief Awolowo. That happened sometime last year. But then, I didn't even look at it because I just don't believe in the four parties merging. As a result, I didn't read it. And at the Maiduguri summit when the constitution of the PPP was introduced, and distributed to us, it was half completed then, they said some of the pages will be coming.

When I got it I annoyed the summit because I said, look at this constitution of the PPP, I would not even read it. I, who have practical experience of more than 15 years than those who have drafted this thing, I said I would not even read it. So I just put it like that. I refused even to read it. So, that is the position.

I opposed it right from the beginning because I don't believe a merger would work. Reasons: In the GNPP itself, we have not fused; we have been quarrelling right from the beginning of the party up to now and then in the NPP Senator Anah has just said that he has dismissed Azikiwe and so on.

With the exception of the UPN which is a much older party, there is now lack of co-operation within all other political parties. In mine, we have not merged amongst ourselves. You have got my own faction (Wazirawa.), Goni's — (Gonawa) GNPP of Barde of Gongola (Bardawa). So within the same GNPP, we have at the moment, the three

main factions. We are quarrelling. Right now we have the most serious of our crisis which is of course internal. Now how would you like to bring confusion with these confusions within the GNPP, the one within the NPN, and NPP itself and the one within the PRP? There is already Aminu and Rimi and Imoudu.

Now, before we set our house in order, for we now want to bring all the confusions together, the result would be compounded confusion, and nothing good will come out of it.

Q: — Sir, following all this political upheavals that the GNPP has experienced, reports from newspapers, if they are anything to go by, now said that you said that you have plans to team up with Malam Aminu Kano. How true is this?

A: — I have no idea. I read it in the papers as you read it, other than that, honestly speaking, I know anything about it. As far as I am concerned, it is not true. Never.

Q: — You have mentioned earlier on Sir, most members of your political party have now broken into various factions, what is to become of your faction of the GNPP now in view of the fact that preparations are being made by all political parties against 1983?

A: — Well, that is a very good question. You see, I still hope that "Gonawa" that is the supporters of Goni in GNPP, that of Nardani and my own, these are the principal factions now. I still hope that we may be able to compromise. I hope, is only hope. I really hope we will. the chances are 50/50, now the reason is this.

There is incompatibility between me and the two Governors with Assembly people, members of National Assembly. Therefore they find it difficult to understand my way of thinking. It is not surprising. So that is the difference. The main reason of the GNPP, some have left, some have been dismissed and so on, is incompatibility, within the higher hierarchy, especially between myself, the governors and

the rest of them. So I am trying to carefully put my own case to them. I don't expect them to understand it easily because of this difference - practical achievement.

I was UAC District Manager and then I was a Minister

Federal Minister for seven and half years, then I was Chairman of Bank of the North for four years and now I am successful on my own. On my own, with a salary bill per year — month of anything like 6,000 Naira monthly. Practical evidence of my successes.

Now, how can I be compatible easily with the people who have just started life? Perhaps people like Barde and Goni, they are not bad people but they are not politicians. So my problem is to teach them politics, try to make them understand my own point of view because I am their leader. I am the best to translate the policies of the party. But they are also young people. So that is why I have got these problems.

But that's what I have told you, the incompatibility in thinking, practical achievements in life and age, you see... Well, I don't think you are short of time. That is exactly what I have explained. Is not easy for them to follow my own ideas based on experience.

TO BE CONCLUDED

Resignation in Rimi's Cabinet

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 13 May 82 p 1

[Article by Mike Reis]

[Text] An influential member of Governor Abubakar Rimi's cabinet, Alhaji Shehu Mohammed Shanono, who is the state Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources has resigned.

Alhaji Shehu said he was quitting the state executive because of Governor Rimi's new political stand with the Progressive People's Party (PRP).

Speaking at an interview in his office yesterday, Alhaji Shehu said that though the governor has not told him of his intention to join the PPP, there was enough evidence that he was playing a major role in the formation of the party and also dragging the PRP into the party.

He described the PPP as a party without any ideology and full of disgruntled elements who wanted to rule by all means.

He said the reason for setting up the PPP was to go into confrontation with the NPN in order to destabilise the party which, he said, was not enough reason to sacrifice the good ideology and programme of the PRP.

Alhaji Shehu said the mandale of the party supporters and national executive council of the PFP (Imoudu) must be sought before merging the party with any other political party and it was not for any individual to sell out the party to any political association.

He said the question of the party merging with other parties to form the PPP is now creating a lot of controversy within the Imodou faction of PRP adding that victimisation on a high scale was now going on against members of the state executive who were not in support of the merger.

Following the resignation of the commissioner, many permanent secretaries and commissioners were said to have indicated their intention to resign their appointments with the state government while some were said to have even tendered their letters of resignation.

Among those who were said to have tendered their resignation letters is the Permanent Secretary in the state Ministry of Works and Housing, Alhaji Abdullahi Sumaila.

He was however not available for comment when the New Nigerian called at his office yesterday.

It could be recalled that Governor Rimi reshuffled his cabinet about a week ago dropping two commissioners and appointing four new ones.

CSO: 4700/1456

BRIEFS

CAR PARTS FACTORY--Plans are underway for the establishment of a Central Shop which will be responsible for the pressing of the body parts requirements of all the present and prospective motor vehicle assemblers in the country. The project, estimated to cost ₦71.5 million, will be subscribed to by local vehicle assemblers, the Federal Government and a consortium acting as technical partners. The Minister of States in the Federal Ministry of Industries, Dr. Ishamel Igbani, disclosed this in Lagos. Dr. Igbani, who was speaking on "The Future of The Motor Industry in Nigeria", said that the present Federal administration regarded local production of automotive components and parts as crucial to the development of the industry in Nigeria. He said that besides increasing the domestic content of locally produced motor vehicles, the components and parts sector would provide further investments in the economy and employment for Nigerians. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 26 May 82 p 23]

WAR SHIPS ACQUIRED--Nigeria yesterday added three more war ships to her naval fleet. The three ships sailed into Nigerian waters at Apapa from France. The ships are EKUN, AYAM, and SIRI--meaning tiger in Nigerian three main languages. Ekun was under the command of Commander Ibrahim Ogohi, while Commander A Ogwiji commanded Siri. Ayam was under the command of Commander Dele Oshunmakinde who is also the general officer commanding the three ships. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 May 82]

ANOTHER BOOK ON SHAGARI--A book on the life of President Shehu Shagari written by a renowned journalist Mr. David Williams will be launched in Lagos today. The book titled: "President and Power in Nigeria" will be launched at the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, Victoria Island, Lagos at 2.30 p.m. by the Commonwealth Secretary General Mr. Shridath Ramphal. A one time Federal Commissioner for Information during the military era, retired Major-General I. B. M. Haruna will be the chairman of the occasion. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 31 May 82 p 40]

OIL PRODUCTION FOR MARCH--Crude oil production for the month of March, 1982 amounted to a total of 28,911,897 barrels while the amount of crude oil export for the same month was 23,678,965 barrels. According to production figures released in Lagos at the weekend the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) said the figures represented an average production rate of 0.93 million barrels a day with that of export being 0.76 million barrels a day. The statement said that compared to the preceding month, the performance during the month of March, 1982 represented a decrease of about 33 per cent in production and 20 per cent in export. The NNPC

explained that the decline in crude oil production and export was a reflection of the continued lull in the world oil market. On the domestic front, it said a total of 4,241,104 barrels of crude oil was supplied to the three local refineries, all of which operated satisfactorily throughout the month under review. Crude oil supplied under offshore processing agreement during the month to augment domestic refining capacity amounted to 4,346,927 barrels. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 31 May 82 p 40]

OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES--Lagos, 26 Jun (NAN)--Crude oil production for the month of April amounted to more than 26.3 million barrels while the amount of crude oil export for the same month was more than 16.9 million barrels, a statement by the NNPC [Nigerian National Petroleum Company] said on Thursday. The statement said that these figures represented an average production rate of 0.88 million barrels per day with that of export, 0.56 million barrels per day. Compared to the preceeding month, the performance during the month of April represents a decrease of about 5 percent in production and 26 percent in export, it said. The statement explained that the decline in crude oil production and export is a reflection of the continued lull in the world oil market. On the domestic front, more than 5.6 million barrels of crude oil was supplied to the three local refineries. The NNPC said that crude oil supplied under offshore processing agreements during the month to augment domestic refining capacity amounted to over 2.8 million barrels. It said per barrels for the high-quality grade of crude oil and 25.17 naira per barrel for the medium grade, while the corresponding official selling prices were 24.72 naira and 22.80 naira per barrel respectively. [sentence as received] [Text] [AB261130 Lagos NAN in English 1100 GMT 26 Jun 82]

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES BAN LIFTED--The ban on political activities in Niger state has been lifted. This was announced in Minna by the state commissioner of police, Mr Maleya, after a meeting with leaders of the five political parties in the state. He said the leaders of the parties had undertaken to abide by the provisions of the public order act. The ban (?became effective) this year following violent clashes between the supporters of the National Party of Nigeria and the Nigeria People's Party. [Text] [AB292150 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 29 Jun 82]

CANDIDATES BARRED FROM ELECTIONS--Any candidate presented for the 1983 elections by the Imodu-led People's Redemption Party will be rejected by the federal electoral commission, an authoritative source close to the commission told THE PUNCH. THE PUNCH understands that similar fates will befall candidates that may be presented to the commission by the Barde, Mustapha and Mahmud Waziri factions of the Great Nigeria People's Party. Speaking to THE PUNCH at an exclusive interview, an official who is in Lagos to attend a 3-day special meeting of the commission, stated that candidates of these factions would not be allowed to be voted for. [Text] [Press Review] [AB291750 Lagos International Service in English 1530 GMT 29 Jun 82]

DOCK WORKERS END STRIKE--The industrial action embarked upon by junior employees of the National Ports Authority [NPA] has been called off. This was announced at a news conference in Lagos today by the national president of the Nigerian ports authority workers union, Alhaji A. (Agboniyina). He said that the strike was called off as a result of the intervention by the national assembly. Alhaji (Agboniyina) disclosed that a meeting with the senate labor committee, the union, and the management of the NPA held last Friday, the two parties, after negotiations, reached an agreement on the (?motives) which have led to the strike. It was agreed that the management should submit to the board of the authority recommendations on the union's claim of a 15 percent increase for members who earn more than 3,000 naira per annum, and 10 percent for those who earn above that. [Text] [AB290718 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 28 Jul 82]

CONCERN OVER ISRAELI INVASION--The Nigerian House of Representatives has expressed concern over the Israeli invasion of the southern Republic of Lebanon and the killing of over 3,000 civilians in the country. This followed the adoption of a motion cosponsored by Alhaji Sani Abubakar from Kano state and five others which called for the condemnation of the Israeli's total disregard to the presence of the UN peacekeeping force in Lebanon. The house resolved that Israeli occupation of Lebanon had created an atmosphere of international insecurity, thereby putting the mass of the UN peacekeeping force in danger. It denounced the cruelty of Israel's action and described it as unwarranted encroachment of Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Nigerian House of Representatives, however, declared its support for the UN security council resolution which called on all parties in the conflict to end the war while demanding an unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon. [Text] [AB301005 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Jun 82]

RICE PRODUCTION GROWTH URGED--A contract has been signed for the establishment of rice mills by the Chad Basin Development Authority. The mills will process rice grown on the various projects of the authority. Announcing this in Lagos yesterday, the minister of water resources, Dr Yahaya Atanu, said that similar rice mills had already been established by three other such authorities. They were the Ogun Tu, the Niger Delta and the Bomu Owena River Basin Development Authority. The minister explained that in view of the shortage of rice in the country, the federal government has given directives to all river basin development authorities to embark on accelerated rice production. As a result of this, it is being envisaged that the river basin development authority (?will reach) a target production of over 223,000 tons of rice this year. [Text] [AB301450 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 30 Jun 82]

KANO TEACHERS BEGIN STRIKE--About 5,000 primary school teachers in the Kano municipality have begun an indefinite strike action in protest against the nonpayment of their salaries since April. This followed a directive by the state branch of the Nigerian Union of Teachers, NUT, urging the teachers to take all necessary actions within the unions constitution to fight for their rights. A correspondent of the news agency of Nigeria reports that the school children were playing about their respective schools. A similar strike action by the entire primary and post-primary school teachers in Imo state has

resulted in the mass suspension of the teachers and the untimely closure of the schools. [Text] [AB301645 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 30 Jun 82]

RIVERS TEACHERS END STRIKE--Teachers in Rivers state have called off their strike following an agreement between Governor Melford Okilo and officials of the Nigerian Union of Teachers. The teachers have been on strike for 8 weeks. [passage omitted] [Excerpt] [AB301803 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Jun 82]

COMMENTS ON HAIG RESIGNATION--The exit of Gen Alexander Haig from the Reagan administration in America does not surprise the NEW NIGERIAN. According to the paper, the departure of Haig and his succession by George Shultz is likely to hasten America's even-handed policy in the Middle East in the near future. As far as Africa is concerned, the NEW NIGERIAN is pessimistic that the change at the state department will hardly make any difference in America's policy toward nations in the continent. This, the NEW NIGERIAN believes, is because Mr Shultz is more pro-South African than Haig and this, it feels, could delay negotiations on the Namibian independence issue. Still on the resignation of Gen Haig, the NIGERIAN TRIBUNE says his exit reflects the ideological splits in the Reagan administration. However, the TRIBUNE wants government officials in Nigeria to learn a lesson from this resignation because it believes such a step is honorable. [passage omitted] [Excerpts] [AB011043 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Jul 82]

FIREARMS APPLICATIONS HALTED--The police throughout the country will no longer entertain applications for the possession of firearms. A statement issued in Ibadan by the Oyo state police command said the arrangement will be in force until further notice in view of the proliferation of firearms in the country. It appealed for the cooperation of the parties to ensure a stable and peaceful society. [Text] [AB051557 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 5 Jul 82]

VIENNA OPEC MEETING--Lagos, 6 Jul (NAN)--Nigeria is expected to participate in the one-day ministerial meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Vienna on Friday. The special adviser to the president on petroleum and energy, Alhaji Yahaya Dikko, told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) in Lagos yesterday that he would lead the country's team to the meeting. He said that an OPEC committee meeting would precede the one-day talks of the oil ministers. The Friday meeting is expected to review the current 17.5 million barrels production ceiling of the organisation. It will also consider moves by the Arab member-nations of the organisation to increase the price differentials for light African crude. According to industry sources, the Arab countries led by Saudi Arabia want a new price differential of 3 dollars a barrel as against the current \$1.50. [Text] [AB061606 Lagos NAN in English 1505 GMT 6 Jul 82]

CSO: 4700/1459

BRIEFS

DONOR'S MEETING ON FORESTS--The Club de Sahel joined members of the international donor community participating in a meeting organised by the Government of Senegal from 2 to 5 June, to review its Forestry Plan. Prepared with assistance from the Government of France the Senegalese Forestry Plan maps out a long term programme for improving the ecological balance in Senegal. It notably provides for: strengthening natural forest management, increasing forestry productivity, restoring degraded zones, encouraging local and individual reforestation activities, fighting desertification, economising on wood consumption and assuring national supply of fire wood and wood products, strengthening extension and management structures involved in the forestry sectors. Donors from OECD countries, multilateral institutions and OPEC/Arab financial institutions attended the meeting. Projected investments under the Sixth Senegalese Development Plan (1981-1985) for forestry activities amount to about \$50m. covering 25 projects. Financing for some of the projects has already been acquired and at the meeting future financing needs as well as issues concerning the forestry sector itself were discussed. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3384, 14 Jun 82 p 1615]

SAUDI LOAN--Saudi Arabia is to lend Senegal 50,000m. CFA francs. The money will be used for transport infrastructure development, water wells, rural projects and housing. The loan is repayable over 20 years, with a five year grace period, at an interest rate of three per cent per annum. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3384, 14 Jun 82 p 1615]

PEANUT PURCHASES--687,000 tonnes of groundnuts were bought by official buying agencies up to the close of the buying season last month. This was about 20 per cent less than expected, and groundnut oil factories will be operating this year at 74 per cent of capacity. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3384, 14 Jun 82 p 1615]

CSO: 4700/1445

MABUZA REJECTS KANGWANE'S INCORPORATION INTO SWAZILAND

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jun 82 p 4

[Text]

CHIEF Enos Mabuza, Chief Executive Councillor of the Swazi national state Kangwane demanded yesterday at a Press conference in Pretoria a position in the White Cabinet and representation in Parliament for South African Swazi's "so that they could have a say over the future of South African-born Swazi's."

He rejected the incorporation of Kangwane into Swaziland and accused the South African Intelligence Service and the Security Police of having issued a "veiled threat" to him and other Swazi chiefs in South Africa "to either agree to the Government's proposals and co-operate, or to accept the Government's clampdown on them."

He said that he had never met the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, before and added that the Gov-

ernment's basic aim with the unification of Swaziland was to "overflow South Africa's Swazis and to make power sharing between Whites, Coloureds and Asians much healthier."

He refused to comment on Kwazulu's position in the land deal, "because he was not prepared to interfere in the internal affairs of KwaZulu."

At the same time, he asked local and foreign reporters present at the Press conference to tell the world "South African Swazis are not pawns in a political game of chess, and were neither fools to be traded across a counter."

He warned the Government "that we shall have no alternative but to openly defy an imposed Government and its laws."

"We do not have guns with which to defend our rights, but we do have the will, as well as our bare hands, with

which to defend those rights."

Asked later whether he was threatening the Government with rebellion, Chief Mabuza said: "I neither implied a threat or battle. Defence of one's own rights is not a threat. In fact, the Government's action is a threat."

Asked whether he refused incorporation because he favoured South Africa's national states system, he said:

"Our political philosophy is one of a unitary state, and of universal franchise for all citizens."

"Our desire to stay in South Africa is not to back the status quo, but to have a say in the central Cabinet and Parliament regarding our own affairs," he said.

A referendum should be held among South African Swazi's on the issue of incorporation with Swaziland.

CSO: 4700/1442

ECONOMIC, MILITARY COOPERATION WITH ISRAEL REPORTED

London SECHABA in English Apr 82 pp 20-23

[Article entitled: "Twin Outposts of Imperialism"]

[Text]

"... as long as Israel exists we have hope. If Israel should, God forbid, be destroyed then South Africa would be in danger of extinction."

General Van den Bergh: Yediot Aharnot 16.8.1973

"I cannot stress sufficiently how we in Israel cherish relations with South Africa, which has been consistent in her friendship towards us ... South Africa must be seen as having special values for the free world ... It would be a disaster if South Africa were lost as a constructive and active member of the free community of nations."

Itzhak Unna, Israel Ambassador to South Africa: To the Point 27.7.1979

Recognition of their interdependence forms the basis of relations between Israel and racist South Africa, and between Zionism and apartheid. Created as the twin outposts of imperialism -- one guarding the eastern Mediterranean and the northern entry into Africa, and the other the economic and strategic interests of the imperialist powers in southern Africa, the Indian Ocean and the South Atlantic -- they act as the economic and military agents of their masters in their respective regions. They cooperate not only with imperialism but also with each other: strengthening racism, cooperating in their aggressive manoeuvres against their neighbours, and providing mutual military and financial support to ensure the survival of their regimes.

Economic Collaboration

The economic co-operation between apartheid South Africa and Israel is mutually beneficial. Israel provides a channel for exports into African and Non-aligned countries which operate a trade embargo on South African goods, and allows South African goods to enter the EEC under Israel's free trade agreement. In return Israel benefits from the financial and other aid provided by South Africa.

Since 1976, co-operation at state level has been through a Joint Ministerial Committee, established during the visit of the then Prime Minister Vorster to Israel. The Committee was set up to discuss and implement the growing development of trade; scientific and technical cooperation; and the "joint utilisation of South Africa's raw materials and Israeli manpower". Co-operation is further extended through regular visits by officials and ministers between the two countries.

At the end of 1980, during the visit of the Finance Minister Horwood to Israel an agreement was concluded providing for an aid package worth \$250m to Israel. It covers the extension of credits, permission for the further export of capital market.

South African Zionists have been sending larger per capita donations to Israel than any other group, not excluding the United States. There are regular fund raising drives in South Africa in which prominent Israeli political, military and commercial leaders participate. Despite its own foreign

exchange shortages, the regime has permitted the regular transfer of these funds.

South African companies including parastatal organisations such as ISCOR are involved in joint ventures with Israeli concerns, often in industries which then export strategic goods to South Africa.

South African Israeli trade has risen dramatically. The Financial Mail quoted the Israel-South Africa Chamber of Commerce Chairman as saying in September 1979: "Until a few years ago we used to trade in figures of \$15 to \$20 million, a fraction of each country's \$10 to \$12 billion trade with the world. But we are now dealing in hundreds of millions of dollars." The same journal has estimated that by the end of last year South African sales to Israel should top one billion dollars.

Dramatic as these figures are they do not in themselves reveal the strategic importance of the trade nor its full extent. It is not insignificant that within one year of the 1967 war exports and imports increased by over 40%. Similarly immediately after the 1973 war, trade shot up with Israel exports rising from \$9m to \$12m and South Africa's exports from \$11.6m to \$32m.

The trade figures do not include the very large purchase of South African diamonds by Israel. Nor do they cover the very flourishing arms trade between the two countries.

Israel obtains strategic goods and minerals from South Africa including chrome, platinum, titanium and uranium, and there is growing collaboration in various fields of energy. Joint research projects have been set up, and there is a regular exchange of information and of technology, including research into solar energy.

Anxious to reduce its dependence on oil Israel has been expanding its use of coal, and has found a ready source in South Africa. In January 1979 an agreement with the Transvaal Coal Owners Association provided for the import of 750,000 to 1,000,000 tons of coal annually for the Israeli Electric Corporation. By 1983, Israel hopes to import up to 3 million tons of coal from South Africa.

Agreement has been reached in principle to supply the needs of the Hadera power station, still under construction. Israel has requested additional credits for this

purpose, and these have not yet been finalised. It has been agreed that should it become necessary, the coal convoys from South Africa are to be escorted to their destination by South African and Israeli naval forces.

Military Collaboration

Military cooperation between Israel and South Africa, like their economic links, is comprehensive. There are exchanges of personnel, information and technology at all levels. Israelis have served alongside apartheid forces, and South Africans have fought in Israel's wars of aggression. In addition, South Africa has provided strategic minerals to Israel, helped finance Israel's arms and weapons production and has received a variety of weapons from and via Israel.

The extent of South African support for Israel's wars of aggression was recently revealed by Brig. Penn, a retired South African officer. According to him, more than 1000 racist South Africans had served in the 1948 war that dispossessed the Palestinians. In the military affairs magazine Armed Forces he says:

"Although their numbers exceeded those from America or Britain, the importance of their contribution was essentially in the military expertise which they brought over as most of the volunteers were experienced ex-army types.

"They supplied the core of medical assistance, of special developments such as artillery, and the Israeli Air Force owes its birth to a 'Vrystater' from Bothaville — a former Western Desert Squadron leader named Sid Cohen who founded the IAF with some old German made ME-109 fighters, which were later replaced by Spitfires.

"Moreover ... the South African government did not obstruct the volunteers. To the contrary, I know from my own experience that they tried to help us by providing all the frugs and dressings asked for, even though most of it was not made here at the time"

Brig. Penn confirms earlier reports that South African Mirages were used in the 1967 war of aggression:

"General Dayan indicated to me that

100 Mirages ordered from France and paid for were not sent to Israel South Africa also had Mirages and spare parts, and Dayan wondered whether he could get spares from South Africa.

"I told him I felt confident he would get cooperation but it would be advisable for Mr. Tekoah at the United Nations not to bark against South Africa louder than the rest of the pack, and that his own advice on Russian equipment might be useful to the South African army. I need hardly tell you that both sides kept to this bargain."

In addition to the provision of Mirages and spares, racist South Africans served with the Israeli forces. Doctors flew to the country and blood was loaned by the South African blood transfusion service. In the all-white parliament, the government and opposition alike expressed their support and concern for Israel. Controls on the transfer of money were relaxed and all individual donations were freely transferred. The South African Zionist Federation launched a fund which collected over two and a half million rands. In all over 21 million rands were transferred to Israel.

During the 1973 war, P.W. Botha was the racist Minister of Defence, and promised that South Africa would find ways of helping Israel "within our means and without declaring war ... There is a deep feeling on the part of thousands of South Africans for Israel, in her battle against the forces supported by communistic militarism which also poses a threat to us."

Ninety-one doctors again flew to Israel, 1500 South Africans served in the Israeli forces and 800 were among the troops that crossed the Suez Canal. At least one South African mirage was shot down, and there were reports of a number of other South African planes being flown in the war. The regulations on exchange control were again raised and over \$30 million was remitted to Israel. After the war, thousands of South Africans went to Israel and worked on Kibbutz replacing Israelis who remained in the army of occupation.

A Canadian investigation in November last year revealed that South Africa shipped 200 tanks to Israel by air to replace those Israel lost. This followed a promise by the

United States that it would help Israel replace these tanks after the war.

In its turn Israel has become the source of weapons and military technology for the apartheid regime. Pretoria's entire armoured corps of Centurion tanks and Panhard armoured cars has been equipped with an Israeli developed armoured plate able to resist anti-tank weapons. Gun boats and fighter jets have been supplied, as well as 105mm self propelled howitzers anti-tank missiles for infantry use, and air to air missiles. The Reshef class warships have been fitted with an advanced model of the Gabriel surface to surface missile 76mm guns, anti-submarine torpedoes, submarine detection systems and electronic equipment for leading attacking missiles astray. The crews were trained at Israeli naval bases.

Racist South Africa has financed the new generation of Israeli ships and racist South African engineers and technicians were trained at the Haifa shipyards. Israeli technology has been used to fortify South African helicopter squadrons with electronic equipment including night visibility and Israeli engineers have aided in developing an electronic surveillance system along South African borders.

Israeli techniques of "counter insurgency" and pre-emptive strikes, and evacuation and treatment of front line casualties are among those used by the SADF. Israeli-South African military exchanges include visits and talks involving Yigal Allon, Moshe Dayan, the Chief of Staff of the Israeli Air Force Gen. Mordechai Hod the Commander of the Womens Corp Col. Otella Levy, Brig. Dan Lanar, Gen. Haim Bar Lev, Lieut. Col. Smeulik Moyal, Maj. Gen. Alaron Yariv, Lt. Gen. Mordechai Gur and General Chaim Herzog. Israel's Defence Minister Ezer Weizmann made a secret visit to South Africa in March 1980, on the personal instruction of Prime Minister Begin "to discuss security matters".

There have been many reports of Israeli participation in South Africa's acts of aggression in southern Africa. In June 1980 the Daily Telegraph (UK) reported on the presence of "volunteers" from Britain, Israel and Chile in Namibia. Further confirmation was provided when in December 1981 the Israeli Defence Minister again visited South Africa. He openly visited apartheid forces illegally occupying

Namibia and those engaged in providing support for the aggressive units in Angola. Thus confirming Israeli involvement in the wars of aggression in southern Africa.

Israel has also been the channel for the supply of other weapons to South Africa in breach of the UN mandatory embargo. Last year the Israeli Minister for Economic Coordination Yaakov Meridor publicly offered his country as the "proxy" to those wishing to break the embargo. The US, Canada and FRG are among those known to have used this route to supply South Africa.

US nuclear technology has also reached South Africa directly and via Israel.

Israel has supplied technology to South Africa, including information on its laser enrichment process, in exchange for uranium. Scientists of both countries have worked on the development of warheads and of the delivery system. The weapon South Africa did not test in 1977 as well as the one that was detonated in 1979 are generally considered to have been produced with Israeli assistance. Journalists who reported on the Israeli connection had their permission to work in Israel withdrawn.

Recent on going military and nuclear collaboration include South African assistance in the construction of the Israeli military airfield in the Negev, a joint project for building US designed Scorpion helicopters partly to be built in South Africa and then exported to Israel for assembly; and the supply and production in South Africa of military communication equipment by an Israeli company that is partly owned by the Israel Defence Ministry. Israel and South Africa are now engaged in building a nuclear submarine. Preliminary work on the submarine pen has begun at Simonstown --- the South African naval base that is twinned with an Israeli town.

South African and Israeli cooperation and interdependence are growing. Each has committed aggression and stands in breach of the peace, yet remains protected against international action by the manoeuvres of the imperialist powers. As they mutually link their survival of their heinous regimes, they more than double the threat to the peace of our globe. Armed as they are with nuclear weapons, they threaten the survival of us all.

The struggle of the people of Sahara, the Middle East and indeed the whole world is threatened by this Israeli-South African connection. The Camp David Accord, the Reagan policies in the Middle East the imperialist offensive against Libya, Algeria and Polisario are interlinked with this Israeli-South African conspiracy. Let us expose this conspiracy against the non-aligned movement and the peoples of Asia, Africa and South African people in particular.

AMCOAL EXPANDS TO MATCH ESCOM PACE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jun 82 p 22

[Text]

AMCOAL has consolidated its position as Escom's major coal supplier over the past 15 months, says chairman Graham Boustred, in his annual review.

Amcoal has committed itself to finance three large new collieries to supply coal for 10 800 mW of new Escom generating capacity. These collieries will supply 40-million tons a year when in full production and added to its current supply to Escom of some 23-million tons of coal a year, the new contracts enable the group to improve its position as Escom's major supplier.

During the 15 months to last March the group began to develop the first of these three projects, the New Denmark Colliery, which will supply coal to Escom's 3 600 mW Tutuka power station from 1985.

Central Mine at New Denmark colliery is progressing well, and the first of the two centilation shafts reached the coal seam last December and the vertical service shaft and the inclined coal hauling shaft are also in coal.

Work is starting on the interconnection of

these shafts, and given no unforeseen circumstances, coal production should begin in the first half of the financial year ending March, 1984 which, with Escom's agreement, will be some four to six months ahead of programme.

Work is also proceeding on the overland conveyors to the colliery crushing plant, which is being constructed close to the Escom coal stockyard.

Estimated capital cost of the colliery, updated to December 1981 money values, is about R389-million.

Escom had requested Amcoal to submit an extended offer to cover a coal supply from the New Vaal colliery for an additional 1 800 mW Lethabo power station, so that the generating capacity of that station could be increased to 3 600 mW. Escom has accepted Amcoals offer.

New Vaal will now be a totally opencast colliery on Amcoal's Maccauvel farm on the coalfield, to the north of the existing Cornelia colliery. The colliery is expected to start production early in 1985, ahead of the planned date of September, 1985 for commissioning of the first generating set at the station.

Escom has awarded Amcoal the contract to supply a new 3 600 mW power station (presently designated Station "E") which is planned to begin generating in September, 1989. "The first generating set at Station "E" is planned to commission in September, 1989 with the remaining five sets following at yearly intervals thereafter. Coal production is planned to start in the latter part of 1988, and full output of about 15-million sales tons a year is

expected to be reached in 1995 following the commissioning of the sixth generating set at the station.

"The estimated capital cost of the colliery, updated to December, 1981 money values, is some R414-million but, as in the case of New Vaal, the final cost to completion will be higher than the December, 1981 money value estimate," says Mr Boustred.

CSO: 4700/1442

CONSORTIUM AWAITS GOVERNMENT'S METHANOL DECISION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jun 82 p 22

[Article by Daan De Kock]

[Text] AMCOAL, AECI and Shell have submitted recommendations to the Government for the production of methanol as an alternative fuel and the partners are awaiting the decision of the Energy Policy Committee.

This appears in the annual report of Amcoal. The chairman of the company, Graham Boustred, says: "Methanol could fulfil a role in South Africa's liquid fuel situation, but only if a clear policy decision is made in this regard."

"If a decision is taken to follow the route of petrol and diesel only, then either further Sasols will be required or alternatively a direct liquifaction approach must be adopted."

Mr Boustred also says it will be several years before construction of such plants could begin.

It is, therefore, essential for the Government to give guidelines to private industry to enable it to assess the role it will play.

The potential growth potential of South Africa's coal industry is also clearly illustrated in the report.

Mr Boustred says Amcoal's planned production will rise above 80-million tons annually in the next ten years.

New business has already been secured to enable the planned total output to reach this level, he says.

Despite the expected levelling off in coal ex-

ports this year, Mr Boustred believes Amcoal's exports won't suffer too much.

He says the group's production for export is effectively fully sold for the current year, despite the prevailing weakness in the export markets and, in particular, in the anthracite trade.

Mr Boustred also says that the decline in the value of the rand could play an important role this year in South Africa's export earnings from coal.

He says expectations are that the rand will remain weak in the months to come. The most recent estimates made by Standard Bank are that South Africa's export coal earnings this year will increase by about 25 percent and that the bulk of this increase will be due to the deterioration in the value of the rand against the American dollar.

Mr Boustred doesn't make specific forecasts for Amcoal except to say "forecasts indicate that the group's earnings for the current year will continue to show growth, but this will be at a significantly lower level than achieved during the review period."

Mr Boustred says that the phase 4 export programme of the Government has had tremendous response from potential coal exporters. Over 100 applications covering more than 200-million tons a year were received.

He also adds that Amcoal estimates that a big proportion of South African coal reserves are in the hands of the State.

In May last year, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs outlined the results of the investigations by his department into the country's coal reserves.

The reserves were put at 110 000-million tons and the exploitable and recoverable tonnage, using current economic mining methods, was put at 51 000-million tons.

Of this, 17 000-million tons (34 percent) are under the control either of the State itself or

public corporations such as Sasol and Iscor.

Of the balance of 34 000-millions tons Amcoal, together with other major private sector coal producers, controls 26 000-million (52 percent), leaving a balance of some 8 000-million tons controlled mainly by some ten coal companies and certain oil companies.

NATS EXPECT TO WIN GERMISTON BY-ELECTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Jun 82 p 15

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The National Party appears to have the strongest support in Germiston district, despite a fullscale onslaught by both the HNP and the Conservative Party with regard to the Provincial by-election to be held on August 18.

NP sources yesterday said that their election machine was geared for the by-election and they were convinced the NP would pull off a victory in this NP stronghold under attack.

The by-election that is likely to be a three-cornered fight between the NP, the HNP and the CP, is being considered as an important indicator to the strength of the CP, and especially because its parliamentary candidate, Mrs Bessie Scholtz, is a member of the Conservative Party.

It will also be the first election to be fought by the CP formed by Dr Treurnicht.

CP sources said yesterday they have more than enough street workers available in

Germiston, adding, that their chances appeared to be "promising".

An HNP spokesman said his party was throwing everything possible in to prove that

they have more support than the CP.

Spokesmen from all three parties indicated that they have come across an exceptionally-high percentage of so-called "undecided voters".

It appears from all three sources that this uncertain vote mainly represents NP supporters, who are still wondering what the government was going to do

with regard to the President's Council's constitutional recommendations.

Workers from all three parties have found that many of these uncertain votes first want to hear what the government has decided about the country's political future before they make up their minds.

The Nationalists believe that if they could sell the government's new constitutional policy in strong terms, they would easily win the by-election. On the other hand, the NP could only sell its new policy after

the important federal congress on July 30 and 31 in Bloemfontein.

It appeared over the weekend that the HNP, so far, has the smallest support in Germiston district.

The other two parties both indicated that HNP support was two percent or less, according to their canvassing.

CSO: 4700/1442

FOREIGN MINISTER EXPRESSES READINESS TO HEED FRIENDLY ADVICE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Jun 82 p 9

[Text] Upington--South Africa is prepared to listen to the advice of its friends abroad in its search for solutions to its internal problems, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said at the weekend.

The country was, however, not prepared to allow others, particularly foreign radicals, to determine its policies.

Addressing a public meeting at Upington, Mr Botha said the time had come for the people of South Africa not merely to ask what the Government was doing to overcome the country's problems, but to do what they could for the country, in their own interests.

Turning to South West Africa, Mr Botha

said the aid South Africa was giving the territory at present could possibly be the greatest amount per capita given by any one country to another.

He said there would also be further negotiations on the sizes, composition and functions of the UN transition assistance group. Considerable progress had been made in these negotiations.

South Africa would never go back on anything it had ever said regarding SWA, Mr Botha said.

He stressed the importance of unity and co-operation and said South Africa would, in the absence of these, not be able to survive. This was especially true in the economic field.

The meeting passed a motion of full confidence in the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, with 930 votes against 5. — Sapa.

SAAF CONFIRMS PIK BOTHA'S RANK OF HONORARY COLONEL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Jun 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] THE South African Air Force — after initially denying it last week — confirmed that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, was in fact an honorary colonel in the SAAF.

The SAAF denial last week created confusion because Mr Botha had appeared in military uniform with the rank insignia of a colonel at a Press conference at Oshivello in South West Africa last Wednesday.

At the Press conference it was said Mr Botha was entitled to wear the rank, as he was an honorary colonel in the SAAF.

The confusion was ended when Brigadier Kobus Bosman, head of the SADF directorate of public relations, on his return from the operational area on Saturday categorically stated that Mr Botha was an honorary colonel.

He told a Sunday newspaper: "He was made an honorary colonel as a gesture of honour by Lieutenant-General Mike Muller" (chief of the air force).

When asked by The Citizen yesterday whether only a unit may appoint an honorary colonel he said this was the case and the general had merely informed Mr Botha about it. He thought the unit

was 3 Squadron. This was later confirmed by a SAAF spokesman.

Started

But neither Brig Bosman nor the SAAF spokesman could say when negotiations for Mr Botha's appointment had started. Brig Bosman said: "You must ask the air force that," while the SAAF spokesman said he could not comment yesterday on the administrative side of the appointment.

Brig Bosman further confirmed that it was normal procedure for a unit to apply to the chief of the air force for the appointment of an honorary colonel. The chief of the Defence Force then applied to the Minister of Defence for the appointment.

He also confirmed that units normally approached the person intended for the position before applying. In the case of Mr Botha it had been "kept as a surprise".

Checked

The SAAF spokesman, who on Friday checked with the chief of defence force staff (personnel) and chief of Air Staff (personnel) whether Mr Botha was an honorary colonel — and was given a

negative answer — told The Citizen yesterday the decision to appoint Mr Botha had been made on Monday but

had apparently been withheld "to keep it as a surprise".

He also said he had inquired at the two chiefs of staff on the actual appointments of honorary colonels and not on application for appointments of honorary colonels. Therefore he could not give any details on the actual application for Mr Botha to be appointed honorary colonel.

It had "been on the cards for quite a few years" that 3 Squadron would get an honorary colonel. This squadron and No 1 had asked some years ago for honorary colonels to be appointed.

Upset

Furthermore, he said, the chief of the air force was extremely upset that he (the spokesman) had not been informed last week of Mr Botha's appointment.

Brig Bosman also said: "The only reason why no one at SAAF headquarters knew about the appointment was because it had not been sent through to them yet."

● 3 Squadron is based at Waterkloof Air Force Base in Pretoria. It was ascertained through an SADF source that honorary colonels were allowed to wear their military uniform only on visits to their units and for ceremonial parades.

[page 6]

[Editorial: "Colonel Pik"]

[Text]

THE DEFENCE Force says Mr Pik Botha is, in fact, an honorary colonel of the South African Air Force, which explains his appearance in uniform at a Press conference in the operational area.

He was given this rank "as a gesture of honour by Lieut-General Mike Muller, Chief of Staff of the SAAF," says a Defence Force spokesman.

"It was kept as a surprise for him until he reached the operational area last week," the spokesman added. "Then he was told about it."

The South African Air Force was apparently taken by surprise as well, since it hasn't any record of Mr Botha being made an honorary colonel — and it was quite adamant about this on Friday.

However, the Defence spokesman explained that the confusion over Mr Botha's honorary colonelcy "results simply from liaison problems between different departments in the Air Force."

If so, this doesn't say much for the Defence Force's liaison structure.

We are also told honorary colonels only wear their uniforms on ceremonial occasions or when visiting their units, but perhaps Press interviews are ceremonial occasions, too, these days.

Be that as it may, we do not think it necessary or desirable that our Foreign Minister should be walking around in uniform, especially in a territory such as South West Africa where he might be mistaken for a serving officer and, who knows, the enemy might take pot shot at him.

It might also be considered inadvisable that, with the world's attention focused on South West Africa, the Foreign Minister should give the impression of being a member of the forces — albeit in an honorary capacity — which are engaged in the border war.

Not warlike

Mr Botha, we must emphasise, has been very keen on demonstrating at all times that South Africa has no warlike intentions in South West.

Now, when we are talking of a political and international settlement, it is more important than ever that nothing should be done to suggest that our Foreign Minister has suddenly become militaristically inclined.

For ourselves, we have acknowledged repeatedly that Mr Botha has played a key role, over the years, in helping to determine the future of the territory.

He does not need a uniform or rank to confirm that he takes a "deep interest in defence matters," which, according to the Defence spokesman, was the reason why the honour was conferred on him.

Defence issues have been among the matters involved in deciding our attitudes and policy in the negotiations, for example, the monitoring of Swapo and the size and composition of the Untag forces, but the main thrust is for a political settlement.

This involves matters like the type of constitution that the territory should have and the machinery for holding a UN-supervised election.

It would be a pity, then, if Mr Botha were identified closely with the military side of things rather than the political and diplomatic.

As for honours for Mr Botha, he will no doubt receive the recognition he deserves when the South West African dispute is finally resolved.

CSO: 4700/1442

RAND HITS RECORD LOW WITH DECLINE OF GOLD PRICE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Don Wilkinson]

[Text] WITH the gold price tumbling to its lowest levels since August 1979 — and possibly set to fall still further — while the rand was struggling to recover to 89c to the US dollar, yesterday was a

black day for South Africa in world commodity and currency markets.

Responsible for most of the mayhem was the strength of the US dollar. Boosted by the current high level of interest rates in that country — which makes the dollar attractive and deters people from holding gold because of the loss of interest — the US currency was running at a 12-year peak against the currencies of its major trading partners.

Record low

For the rand, this meant a drop in its value below 89c when the market opened, to a new record low of 88,80c before it recovered slightly to close at 89,02/09c, while it ended the day generally firmer against Continental currencies.

Gold closed in London

last night at \$305/305,50, having fallen steadily all day. It is now a far cry from the all-time peak of \$850 reached in January, 1980, and also well below the \$362 level attained during the Anglo-Argentine conflict.

Neither that, nor the Middle East hostilities in Lebanon played much of a part in boosting the bullion price, unlike past conflicts which have inevitably raised the metal's value, largely thanks to the activities of speculators.

Important

Now that the conflicts have subsided, at least for the present, it is not surprising that dealers in the main bullion markets foresee the strong possibility that the price will test \$300, an important psychological level for many speculators and chartists.

This possibility becomes even more likely in view of the continued strength of the US currency, buoyed up as it is by the fact that interest rates in that country now offer a positive return over inflation.

Additionally, with a massive US Budget deficit in prospect, there seems little likelihood of any substantial fall in US interest rates.

In the past, investment in gold has offered a prospect of a hedge against the ravages of inflation. At present, however, inflation rates in many major countries are comparatively low as the recession continues.

The effect of this latter is also bad, not only for gold, but for the prices of many of South Africa's other minerals which are also heavily depressed because of lack of demand.

BRIEFS

BOMBING SYSTEM TESTED--Cape Town.--The SA Air Force tested a refined bomb-aiming system on its Buccaneer aircraft, 45 nautical miles south-west of Cape Point yesterday. The exercise involved three Buccaneers from 24 Squadron and a Schackleton from 35 Squadron. They repeatedly bombed a derelict fishing trawler in approved dumping grounds. The Buccaneer's bombs were aimed at the target from a distance of about 1,9 nautical miles. Commandant Ben Kriegler, staff officer (operations) of Maritime Air Command, said afterwards the aim of the exercise had been to evaluate the new bomb-aiming system and this had been achieved.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Jun 82 p 15]

LESOTHO LAND CLAIMS--Maseru.--The opposition United Democratic Party in Lesotho has urged the country's government to follow Swaziland's example and press Lesotho's claims to parts of South Africa. In a statement issued in Maseru, the leader of the party, Mr Charles Mofedi, congratulated the South African Government on its move to cede the Ingwavuma region of KwaZulu to Swaziland. Mr Mofedi said the cession was a diplomatic breakthrough in the difficult endeavour to normalise the interterritorial boundaries of the region. He said that the matter must be viewed with "a sense of obligation". He urged the government of Lesotho to consider seriously taking steps to follow Swaziland's example. Negotiations had to be held with the South African Government on the adjustment of boundaries and an agreement on the claims Lesotho had to parts of South Africa could be reached, he said.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jun 82 p 4]

SA's MARITIME FAMILY--Port Elizabeth--The chief of the South Africa Navy, Vice-Admiral R A Edwards, says the contribution by, and continued support of, naval cadets is an essential part of future planning in the Navy. Speaking at the annual prize-giving of the Port Elizabeth Naval Cadet Corps on the land-based training establishment Lanherne on Saturday, Admiral Edwards said that being a cadet represented the first important link in the maritime family. If the Navy failed to function properly the way of life of South Africans would alter drastically, because about 50 percent of the working community of the country was, in one way or another, dependent on the maritime community. The maritime family consisted of everyone connected with the sea or navigation and included harbours, fishing fleets, the research group--hydrography and oceanography--the merchant navy and the Navy. Cadets had a great advantage over many of their friends as naval discipline taught them self-discipline, which in turn made them more responsible and trained them to become valuable citizens. The 160-strong Port Elizabeth Naval Corps won the Admiral's Trophy for efficiency, which is being presented for the first time. The top cadet,

P O Master, is presently enjoying his prize of a working cruise to the United Kingdom.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Jun 82 p 8]

ANC TREASON TRIAL--The trial date for three alleged members of the banned African National Congress (ANC) on charges of high treason relating to attacks in Soweto and Pretoria has been brought forward to July 5. Mr Thelle Simon Mogoerane, Mr Jerry Semano Mosoldi and Mr Marchus Thabo Motaung appeared in the Pretoria Supreme Court on June 1, but their case was postponed to August 2 to allow Mr Motaung to prepare his defence. The hearing has been brought forward by the Judge-President, Mr W J Boshoff, the defence team and the State prosecutor. The charges are related to attacks on Capital Park Power station and the Wonderboompoort police station in Pretoria, and the Moroko and Orlando police stations and the New Canada and Mzimhlope railway line in Soweto.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jun 82 p 13]

WHEAT IMPORTS CONTINUE--South Africa would have to import wheat to meet local demands despite expectations of a good wheat harvest this year, the Deputy Minister of Commerce and Tourism, Mr D W Steyn, said in Pretoria yesterday. Opening the Transvaal Agricultural Union congress at Silverton, he said South Africa was still unable to produce enough wheat to meet the country's needs. Current production and consumer tendencies indicated that the Republic would have to continue to import wheat regularly--no matter in how small a quantity--for the next few years, by which time it hoped to be self-sufficient. Wheat was a vital source of nutrition and the Government had to ensure there was never a shortage. It was imported more cheaply than it cost to produce, Mr Steyn said.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jun 82 p 8]

PIK'S PLANE CRASHLANDS--A light aircraft piloted by an MP with Mr Pik Botha and his private secretary on board made a crashlanding in the Northwestern Cape near Upington yesterday afternoon. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, the MP for Gordonia, Mr Japie van Wyk and the Minister's private secretary, Mr Stephen Allridge, were on their way to Nuniput in the Kalahari when the aircraft developed trouble. Nobody was injured in the crash-landing 30 km north of Upington just after 1.15 pm. The group was on its way to meet the MPC for Kalahari. When the plane, developed problems, smoke filled the cabin. Mr Van Wyk had to act quickly as the aircraft was losing altitude fast. He landed on rough ground near building debris. A witness said the aircraft had just cleared a 2 m high dam wall before it hit the ground. The three men resumed their trip to Nuniput by car later in the afternoon. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jun 82 p 1]

DISTURBANCES AT TWO GOLD MINES--Large-scale unrest is reported from two western Transvaal goldmines. The South African Press Association reports that thousands of miners were involved in the disturbances in which mine property was destroyed and cars stone. Police used tear gas during the unrest, and several injuries were reported. Large numbers of police are at the West Driefontein and Buffelfontein mines, and the situation is described as tense. A Driefontein mine official says about 7,000 miners refused to start work today. Miners and management are discussing the reasons for the outbreak. At GENCOR's Buffelsfontein mine, management gave no details of the unrest. Police say half the miners have refused to work. [Text] [MBO20920 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 2 Jul 82]

CITIZENS, PARLIAMENTARIANS SAID TO OPPOSE DIRECT TAXATION BILL

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 7 Jun 82 p 7

[Article by Abdulla Suleiman]

[Excerpts]

(Tanzania has re-introduced the dreaded direct taxation system in a bid to raise more funds for national development. But not many are happy.)

The Bill re-introducing direct taxation caused a division in Tanzania's one-Party Parliament. Members were called singly by the clerk of the assembly and asked individually if they supported the Bill. Of the 110 members in the House, 56 were in favour and 54 were against.

But despite its passage, the case has not rested — strong opposition continues to be expressed by parliamentarians and ordinary citizens alike.

That the Bill was controversial would be an understatement — the Bill evoked memories of the colonial era when the independence struggle centered on the eradication of the direct tax system then called poll tax.

The tax was used by the colonial settlers to force Africans into the cash economy, by demanding that each person pay a "cash" tax to the government. The Africans were forced to seek wage-earning work from the colonialists to raise the cash to pay.

The poll tax reached such notoriety that many Africans were forced to go into hiding to avoid paying. But those caught

were sent to prison or labour camps to raise the cash payment.

Invariably the independence struggle sought to abolish the system. The memory of the independence struggle was not lost to the parliamentarians when the issue was brought for debate.

Making this Bill a decree means that all Tanzanians reaching the age of majority will be liable to direct taxation irrespective of their sex. In Parliament, those who stood to oppose the Bill pointed out that its re-introduction would result in social unrest and overcrowding in prisons because the majority of the people would be unable to pay the tax.

The Bill provides that all who fail to pay the direct tax will be liable to three months imprisonment or a fine of \$50 or both. Already the people pay income tax and to those in paid employment pay an annual fee for the Tanzania Workers' Union (JUWATA). This is not all, all members of Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) are supposed to make voluntary contributions to the CCM party in order to "meet the rising costs of running the party". CCM has a membership

of over 3,000,000 people.

A person earning \$25 will pay \$1.50 annually, one earning \$50 monthly will pay \$3.

Earlier this year, the Prime Minister, Cleopa Msuya, promised that there would be no further public contribution because the population was already being heavily taxed. The new Bill, therefore, came as a great surprise to the people who expected no more taxation.

Fears have already been expressed at the Parliament by P.I. Misigalo, MP for Tabora Urban, that the taxation would affect farm production in the rural areas as the population which comprised 90 per cent of the country's population would become restless for fear of being arrested by due collectors.

Misigalo, who totally opposed the Bill which includes women, warned the government to be cautious. Another MP, Leonard Kaboboye, said the Bill negated tax relief "granted to families with four children or more and it underlined economic difficulties facing the people".

Kasulu MP, N.A. Mpambije, reminded the House that in 1968, 13 people died as a result of overcrowding in the cells and he urged the Tanzania economists "to go back and do

their homework to identify more palatable means of revenue collection".

MP for Mtwara, S.M. Katapala, told the House that although the bill exempted the aged and disabled from paying tax, it did not clarify the age limit and types of disability. "The system is also unacceptable because it imp-

inges on the freedom of the individual, instills fear and unrest and it generally defeats the idea of self-management," he said.

Minister of State, Mrs. Gertrude Mongella, addressing the House on the Bill, assured members of Parliament that the Bill was not intended to inconvenience the population but to raise funds to finance development projects.

However, the issue of who is to pay tax, and who is not will be the prerogative of local authorities which will decide on the need and type of levies they should charge, depending on conditions obtaining in any particular locality.

Expressing the government intention to introduce the Bill, the Prime Minister said it was left to the discretion of each authority to interpret and enforce the Bill in a decent and appropriate manner. He assured the House that the Central Government would watch to ensure that the proposed rates were reasonable and that the projects to be financed were "within the national objectives."

It is generally felt that the Bill was introduced to restrict the jobless from flocking to the urban areas. By remaining in the rural areas, they are expected to farm and produce cash crops to meet national demands and to provide cash crops for export. In

addition, they would earn enough money to pay the tax from the farming.

Whether the scheme will work remains to be seen. **APS Features**

PROBLEMS OF MILITARY TRAINING DETAILED

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2904, 8 Jun 82 pp 1-2

[Article by Mukyusa Jengo]

[Text] KAMPALA, June 8--The first group of Ugandan army officers to be trained by the 36-man Commonwealth military training team were passed out over the weekend at the Jinja School of Infantry, 50 miles (80 kms) east of Kampala.

This first batch, who completed a five-week course, consisted of 16 junior officers and 72 warrant officers.

The commander of the Commonwealth training contingent, British Army Colonel J.H. Clavering, told journalists that the second batch, of 32 officers and 72 non-commissioned officers, would start training today.

Col. Clavering's second-in-command is a portly officer from Sierra Leone, Major Wilfred Kanu. The 34 other Commonwealth officers are from Guyana, Jamaica, Tanzania, Kenya, Australia and Canada.

They are all in Uganda on a six-month contract, with an option on another six months.

But one officer from the team said their posture could be extended for up to two years if the Uganda government wanted them to stay and if funds were available from Commonwealth sources.

Filling the Gap

Ugandan Government officials and the Commonwealth team both agree on the urgent need for the training programme, stressing that there is a "gap" within the Uganda Army between its top commanders and the lower ranks.

Senior Ugandan officers were trained in foreign military academies during the 1960's and accumulated considerable experience before they were forced into exile by the military coup staged by Idi Amin in 1971. In contrast, the lower ranks were only recruited in 1979 during the war which toppled Idi Amin, as the fighting converged on Kampala. "We just gave them the guns, showed them how to aim and pull the trigger, and then ordered them to march against

Idi Amin's forces", Vice-President and Minister of Defence Paulo Muwanga said recently. The "gap" lies between the handful top commanders and the majority of the army, which was recruited to fight as guerrilla against Idi Amin.

Temporary Promotions

There are virtually no officers between the two. And there have been frequent allusions by Ugandan authorities to cases where low ranking officers have been 'temporarily' promoted to the rank of Captain or Major until a substantive appointment can be made to take the effective command of the unit or battalion.

One of the Commonwealth trainers gave the example of a Lieutenant who was given command of a 1000-man battalion after just two years in the Ugandan army because there was no one else for the job.

The instructor said he personally had spent the last 20 years in the army but would find commanding a battalion of 600 men "back at home" quite a handful.

Most of the training courses by the Commonwealth instructors will be for selected officers and NCO's who will be in a position to train other soldiers at the end of their course, and to enforce strict discipline within their units.

A strict disciplinarian, Col. Clavering insists that the troops must be meticulously clean at all times, handle their weapons smartly and salute their senior officers. All these "small things" matter, he seems to say, the soldiers cannot respect the civilian population if they do not respect their own officers or uniforms.

Army-civilian relations have been notoriously bad since the fall of Amin, especially in the central area surrounding the capital, Kampala. Col. Clavering says that the way a soldier handles his weapon and dresses immediately shows a civilian whether he is disciplined or not.

No New Recruits

The team of Commonwealth instructors has a long haul ahead of it, but the officers are enthusiastic and cheerful as they go about their duties in the School of Infantry, each dressed in his own national army uniform.

The instructors carry combat weapons only in the course of their training duties, which are restricted to the school of infantry training at Jinja.

Ugandan President Milton Obote last year announced a freeze on recruitment into the Uganda Army to curb military spending and leave more money for development projects.

He gave no figures, but it is generally thought that the Uganda Army does not number more than 14,000 men. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/1498

JUST RELEASED INDECO ANNUAL REPORT PAINTS 'GLOOMY PICTURE'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] INDECO has been unable to provide cash support to some of its ailing companies because of liquidity problems.

This gloomy picture is painted in the 1980/81 Indeco annual report just released in Lusaka which says most Indeco requirements could no longer be financed through borrowings.

The report follows a statement issued in February by Zimco director general Mr James Mapoma who announced that Indeco made a pre-tax profit of K3.5 million during the year under review after continuously making losses for the past six years.

Outlining the performance of individual Indeco subsidiaries, Mr Mapoma said the profit was realised from a turnover of K526.9 million which shot up by 13 per cent over the previous year.

Mr Mapoma as chairman of Indeco says in the report that the capital restructuring programme approved by shareholders in the previous year will need to be implemented quickly to improve the serious problems the company might face in the new year.

Large borrowing, necessary as it might be, always attract heavy interest charges, which undoubtedly create serious

adverse problems for the group.

"The capital restructuring of the group should, once fully implemented provide a more reliable base for the group," Mr Mapoma says.

But in a sharp contrast to liquidity problems facing Indeco, Mr Mapoma says the group moved a stage further towards improved viability, rising greater hopes for the future.

With a 13 per cent increase in turnover, the group took a significant step from a loss position and earned a modest profit that will serve to reassure the shareholders that there is light at the end of the tunnel.

The future success of Indeco will largely depend on some decisions that are completely outside management's control and will require more support in the new year if the goals so far set are to be achieved.

The director-general observed that price increases on any goods and services cause hardships to people and Indeco group will not resort to price adjustments unless these are absolutely necessary and are not aimed at covering up inefficiency.

"This forms the basis for our pricing policy. While I will not support companies that want to use higher prices to cover the high cost of inefficiency, I will support companies that can prove that their

claims for better prices are fully backed by proper costings," he says.

On export and product development, Mr Mapoma says a complete review of Indeco strategy to this effect is being undertaken with a view to seeking a larger market share for its products outside Zambia.

Traditional exporting companies from the group such as Chilanga Cement, Kafironda, Zambia Sugar, Crushed Stone Sales and Zamefa continued to do well in marketing their products outside.

CSO: 4700/1448

STRENGTHENING TIES WITH SPAIN PLEDGED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Jun 82 p 5

[Text] ZAMBIA and Spain yesterday hailed relations between them and pledged to continue strengthening them for the benefit of their people.

The pledges were made when Spanish ambassador designate to Zambia Mr Jose Luis Blanco Briones de Cueliar presented credentials to acting Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Clement Mwananshiku.

Mr de Cueliar said he was pleased his country cooperated well with Zambia and pledged he would work towards ensuring that Spain helped Zambia within her capabilities.

Spain was against any kind of oppression in the world generally and in Southern Africa in particular.

It was because of such a stand Spain continued to give financial help to liberation movements.

Mr Mwananshiku said Zambia was happy with bilateral relations she maintained with Spain and she would strive to strengthen them.

Zambia was grateful for Spain's support for liberation movements such as SWAPO.

Mr Mwananshiku also appealed to the Australian government to help Zambia in areas that would propel her towards self-realisation.

As members of the Commonwealth, Zambia and Australia enjoyed cooperation in a number of fields

but Zambia would like the scope to grow to take in areas which would move the country towards development.

Speaking in his office when he received letters of credence from new Australian high commissioner to Zambia, Dr John Baker, Mr Mwananshiku said Australia was one of the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with Zambia immediately after the latter's independence.

Since then the relations had grown in intensity and scope.

But he warned this should not stop the two countries from exploring other areas of cooperation to strengthen the ties.

With the coming of the new high commissioner to Zambia he hoped the two countries would continue working for world peace.

Mr Mwananshiku hoped that the encouraging role Australia had been playing in the North-South dialogue would yield pleasant results in future.

In his reply, Dr Baker, who is accredited to Zambia on non-residential basis, said the good relations between the leaders of the two countries reflected the sound ties between their people.

CSO: 4700/1448

ZAMBIANS OF ASIAN ORIGIN HELPING NATION DEVELOP ECONOMICALLY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Jun 82 p 4

[Article by Terence Musuku]

[Text] **ZAMBIANS of Asian origin who are frequently attacked as exploiters of the worst kind are in fact helping Zambia develop economically.**

Think for a moment: Whatever you have as a personal possession, maybe what you are eating using, buying or, better still, whatever service you are enjoying could be among those provided by these Zambians directly or indirectly.

Without them Zambia could have been worse off.

For historical reasons, Zambia's economy has been, by and large, British-oriented — just like in other former British colonies. But, following the attainment of independence in 1964, and the economic reforms of 1968 many companies started winding up one after another.

This, coupled with other extraneous factors, has accounted for the economic retrogression Zambia is experiencing. Unemployment is another result.

The economic situation is going from bad to worse and things are just not looking up.

Zambians of Asian origin however, continue to ably set up various industries and factories mostly in towns.

A lot more are sprouting out — some are under construction or pending commissioning.

Simultaneously, other such Zambians are helping to meet the country's manpower requirements in teaching, medical, engineering, agricultural, mining and other professional fields.

Most of the locally made merchandise is manufactured in factories they own.

The same equally applies to farm products you buy these days in some State-owned shops. They are supplied, more often than not, by Indian farmers.

The economic services made available in Zambia by Indian nationals range, to mention a few, laundries, garages, bakeries, transport, distribution, retail and wholesale shops, various factories and industries and, lately, farming.

People living in the mining towns of Kitwe, Luanshya, Chingola, Mufulira and Chililabombwe can, perhaps little appreciate how these Zambians derided as exploiters, have become the country's economic "redeemers."

But residents of Ndola, Lusaka and Livingstone — not excluding Kabwe — fully appreciate the indispensability of these factory-owners

and industrialists they have in their midst.

For, they may work for a Mr Patel, Desai or Parmar to earn their living. At least, they have a kind of employment.

Asian tycoons, of course, have been attacked, left, right and centre, for offering "ill-conditions of service" to Zambian employees. They are infamous, too, for employing their relatives — sons and brothers — to hold key positions in their companies.

But, this practice applies to other employers too. It is determined by "blood being thicker than water" consideration.

When, for argument's sake, you appraise the existing British, Italian, French or Germany companies operating in Zambia, you will find out that they all deliberately employ their respective nationals in key positions.

Even Zambian companies are managed on family basis. It is one human practice too difficult to change.

These Zambians like all other human-beings, have thus failed to extricate themselves from this human weakness. But, to their chagrin, they are treated as the worst exploiters.

In any situation, however, there is always another side of the coin. Indian nationals,

likewise have shown their side by providing Zambians with the badly-needed employment.

Indian businessmen, we might say, are imbued with business dynamics.

Chingola businessman, Mr Manu Shaw, propounded tips which budding Zambian businessmen should try and apply.

Mr Shaw is a respected personality in business circles and national chairman of Hindu Association of Zambia. He is also a member of the Chingola Chamber of Commerce and the UNIP Fund-raising Committee for the Copperbelt.

Quoting a popular English saying, Mr Shaw said: "If you want to stay for a year,

plant maize; for ten years, plant a fruit tree but, if you want to stay for life, educate people in every sense of the word."

This corresponds with the biblical saying: "Whatever a man sows, that he will also REAP."

These two quotes have a message for Zambians. They must commit themselves en masse, like their compatriots to developing the nation economically.

Commitment leads to success. It has enabled these Zambians to be what they are — a successful class of businessmen.

Mr Shaw, who acquired Zambian citizenship in 1968, is one typical example.

He runs viable wholesale and distribution shops in Chingola and Kitwe. He also has shares in a Ndola clothing factory.

Mr Shaw said: "All we are trying to do as Zambians is to identify ourselves with the national aspirations. We are, in this respect, helping in developing the infrastructure Zambia needs."

Ndola, perhaps, leads in the number of undertakings

run by such Zambians where a K12 million spinning mill is in the works.

This is scheduled to be commissioned towards the end of the year or early next year.

One of their factories currently produces 15,000 shirts, 8,000 pairs of trousers and 3,000 "safari" suits per month and has 250 employees, mainly Zambians.

The projected spinning mill is expected to employ about 400 people.

Mr Ramesh J. Patel, Managing director of both these concerns said that the success of any business

undertaking depended, above anything else, on effective management of the company's finances.

"We don't subscribe to the idea of having prestigious offices — one, for say, the general manager and another for his secretary. We only believe in cutting the coat according to the cloth available," he said.

In the paper industry, these Zambians set up

MERCO (1971) Limited which manufactures carbon paper, paper rolls for teleprinters, accounting machines and cash registers.

They have also established Zambezi Paper Mills which, among other things, has started producing rolls of toilet paper.

In light industries these Zambians are unmatched. They have set up several companies and some garages and repair workshops.

They also own wholesale and distribution companies.

Indian farmers have come up in numbers. People like Mr Nanubha Rambhai Patel who owns a farm in Misundu, near Ndola, has just harvested 1,000 pockets of potatoes apart from other varieties of produce.

The Hindu Association of Zambia too has set up a 591 hectare farm with initial

capital of K2 million near Lusaka International Airport.

The farm, is run by a board of directors who have successfully negotiated for a K885,000 loan from the Development Bank of Zambia. The board have further procured K568,000 in foreign exchange to enable them buy farm equipment and other necessities.

Established in February this year, the farm has 80 hectares of irrigated wheat.

And in Livingstone industries include textile factories.

An Indian company is currently conducting a feasibility study to set up a paper mill in Mufulira which, as reckoned, will be the biggest in Zambia.

A Mufulira Indian businessman has also established a coffee farming scheme in Solwezi.

District Hindu Associations provide financial and material assistance to needy schools.

Setting a new trend, Ndola Hindu Association has built a new primary school for K250,000 as a way of helping in the creation of more school places for children.

Lusaka Hindu Association, likewise, have plans in the pipeline to build a primary and secondary school. From the foregoing it is clear that Zambian Asians are playing a crucial role in the nation's life.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT MOVES TO DEVELOP KAPIRI MPOSHI REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Jun 82 p 5

[Text] **THE Party and its Government is making efforts to turn Kapiri Mposhi into a full boma, a top Party official has said.**

Central Province Member of the Central Committee Mr Samuel Mbilishi said this when Kapiri Mposhi residents presented him a petition demanding a district hospital, an ambulance, a secondary school and improved water system to cater for the growing population.

Kapiri, a former township council before decentralisation, is now a sub-centre of Kabwe Rural district council.

The petition was presented to Mr Mbilishi by general manager of Kapiri Glass Factory Mr Kafula Mwila when the Central Committee member addressed a public meeting at the Kapiri Glass club-house on Monday.

Mr Mbilishi assured residents that discussions to give Kapiri district status were in the pipeline.

When Kapiri becomes a full boma, the question of a district hospital, a secondary school and other social amenities would be automatic.

Presenting a petition Mr Mwila said Kapiri residents wanted the Government to build a secondary school to cater for six primary schools in the area.

Many pupils who qualified for Form One each year failed

to secure accommodation and transport to and from Kabwe Urban for secondary school education because of the distance involved.

Kapiri Rural health centre needed an ambulance for emergency cases as the nearest hospital was 68 km to Kabwe and 115 km to Ndola.

Supporting Mr Mwila, Kabwe Rural governor Mrs Eunice Phiri said Kabwe Rural district council had no money to buy the ambulance because its estimates for this year had been pruned by the provincial council.

Meanwhile, Mr Mbilishi said people saying the Party and its Government had done nothing since Independence were treacherous.

"In my opinion, such people should be hanged because it is high treason to say we have done nothing for the people."

Mr Mbilishi said it pained him to hear people saying there was nothing the Party and Government leadership had done since Independence.

Zana

COST OF RECRUITMENT OF EXPATRIATES REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Government has spent K4,968 million on recruitment and employment of expatriate accountants since Independence, Prime Minister Mundia disclosed yesterday.

In the private and parastatal sectors the figure spent on the recruitment of expatriate accountants is K25.60 million as against K542,653 spent on the training of Zambians in accountancy.

Mr Mundia said Zambia had not performed well in the field of accountancy since Independence.

Speaking at a dinner for the Zambia Centre of the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants at Pamodzi Hotel, Mr Mundia said on a per capita basis, the Government as the biggest employer in the economy had fared even worse than the private sector.

Growth

This performance stood in stark contrast with the output of local personnel in other disciplines and areas of study such as engineering, economics, law, teaching, medical and paramedical fields.

"More seriously, the rate of growth in the production of Zambian accountants is very low and compares most unfavourably with other profes-

sions and fields of study," he said.

Mr Mundia told diners that much as effective industry and Government administration and management depended on accounting services, there were only an estimated 200 professional qualified Zambians in accountancy most of whom were actually employed in industrial and commercial concerns.

As a result of the shortage of accountants in Zambia the country had spent large sums of money on recruitment and employment of expatriate accountants.

In a modern industrial state such as Zambia the role of accountancy was crucial.

"By and large, political and management decisions especially those that evolve on money and finance and the interpretation of facts and figures for industry and services depend for their effective implementation on the existence of a cadre of well trained persons in the profession of accountancy."

The setting up of an effective system of financial information for management and control of organisations, small or large, public or private and even for the Government itself became undebatedly indispensable.

The Party and its Government cared "greatly" about both the slow rate of growth of Zambian accountancy professionals and the cost of recruiting foreign expertise in accountancy.

The Prime Minister announced that a draft legislation for the establishment of an accountancy body in whose drafting the centre participated, had been approved by the Cabinet and was now ready to be tabled before Parliament.

The Zambia Audit Services Corporation (ZASC) would operate like existing chartered accounting firms except that the corporation would serve parastatals and statutory boards.

It was hoped that the corporation would reduce both the cost for services for parastatal and statutory institutions, save foreign exchange outflows and accelerate the training of accountants in Zambia.

Mr Mundia urged accountants not to hesitate to recommend the restructuring of the capital base of institutions or closure of companies if the operations of such companies posed a danger or a waste of resources for the economy.

CSO: 4700/1448

ZESCO FIRES 400 STRIKERS, GOVERNOR IN TERVENES

Majority General Workers

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] **ZESCO yesterday fired nearly 400 striking workers, administrative manager Mr. Essie Mulonda confirmed.**

Of those sacked 388 are from the Zesco workshop in Lusaka and ten are alleged ringleaders at Ndola, he said. The Lusaka workshop has about 600 workers.

In view of the mass sackings the corporation would now undertake a major reorganisation exercise during which a number of workers from "over employed" stations in the country would move to Lusaka to ensure smooth operations.

Mr Mulonda said the action was in line with the recognition and collective agreements worked out between the management and the Zambia Electricity Workers Union (ZEWU).

The dismissed workers are from almost all categories of field employees but the majority are general workers, he said.

Zesco workers were, by law, not allowed to strike "and as patriots we have followed the law of the land".

It was not for him to say whether the dismissed workers would be allowed to appeal against the dismissal. He said they would all get their terminal benefits and the company would require them to vacate its houses immediately.

Mr Mulonda said employees in Ndola had returned to work on Thursday after heading appeals from management and their union leaders but those that had been dismissed in the area were those identified as ringleaders by the management and their union leaders.

Workers at the Zesco plant in Lusaka had been on strike since Tuesday protesting against what they considered management delays in paying them salary increments worked out about two years ago. The strike spread to Ndola on Wednesday.

Mr Mulonda said some of the workers in Ndola would be given lighter disciplinary action.

Among the categories sacked are line technicians, fitters, electricians, mechanics, cable joiners, supervisors, welders, painters, drivers, plant attendants, fixers, general workers and other artisans.

The management did not consult the ZEWU officials on the dismissal decision because the procedure to be taken in circumstances of that nature

was clearly outlined in the recognition and collective agreements.

He said union leaders had constantly been urging the workers to go back to work.

Late yesterday afternoon the management was trying to inform the Ministry of Labour and Social Services and the

labour commissioner about the decision it had taken to sack the striking workers.

And union officials said they would take up the matter with relevant authorities to have the workers reinstated.

Industrial unrest has been sweeping through Zesco for some time now. In 1979 the management fired seven works councillors for holding a meeting and releasing statements to the Press.

In the same year about 900 Zesco workers in Lusaka went on strike protesting against decision by management to backdate a K6-a-month increment to January 1979 instead of May 1978.

In 1980 Zesco workers at Ndola and Lusaka were among the thousands of other workers in a series of strikes that rock-

ed the country demanding the immediate payment by management of K156 increments awarded by the Government to all workers as part of an agreement with the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU).

Meanwhile, Zambia Railways train crews in Ndola yesterday went on strike in protest against the "man-handling" of two of their colleagues by railway police.

The drivers, shunters, guards and observers walked out after one of them was handcuffed by the police on the platform at the railway station and the other was put in handcuffs in the presence of his children.

The action by the crews halted all train movements on the Copperbelt and by late evening the management and union officials were trying to persuade the drivers to go back to work.

The men went on strike at 10.00 hours after news had spread at the yard that Copperbelt railway commandant Mr Goodson Kasune had allegedly arrested the pair.

They demanded to see Mr Kasune to explain why he had taken such action which was not the normal practice in the railway system when dealing with cases of derailments.

The two drivers were involved in a derailment at Mabote near Kitwe on Thursday. According to the strikers, the crew is not supposed to be arrested during investigation into a derailment.

They said they were surprised the management decided to arrest the men as if they were involved in a criminal case. The arrested men were understood to have been taken to the derailment scene in Kitwe but it was not known whether they were in cells or not.

An official of the Railway Workers Union of Zambia Mr Bobby Mambwe, who was locked up in a meeting with the management, expressed fears that the grounding of the trains would cost Zambia Railways a lot of money.

Some of the engines which are halted are on hire from the South African Railways. No official from the management was available for a comment.

Mwewa Steps In

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] THE sacking of 400 workers by Zesco management last Friday yesterday took a new turn when Lusaka Urban governor Mr Simon Mwewa stepped in and ordered management not to pay workers their terminal benefits while he looked into the matter.

Mr Mwewa summoned Zesco management, Zambia Electricity Workers Union officials and representatives from the Ministry of Labour and Social Services to his office today to discuss the sackings.

Zesco administrative manager Mr Essie Mulonda said in Lusaka company officials

were preparing to pay off the sacked workers when an official from the governor's office arrived at the Zesco offices with instructions to stop the payment.

A letter was signed by Lusaka district political secretary Mr Dominic Malunga.

Mr Mwewa yesterday refused to comment on the latest developments saying he would do so today.

The workers mostly labourers, were fired after they downed tools in protest against management's alleged

failure to pay them wage increments for the past two years.

The company warned the workers that their strike was illegal and Zesco could not be expected to be idle while

the work stoppage continued.

Later, Mr Mulonda announced that the strikers had been sacked and the action was in line with the recognition and collective agreements worked out between management and ZEWU.

ZEWU deputy chairman Mr John Mwila could not confirm reports by some sacked workers that union leaders from the national headquarters in Ndola led by national chairman, Mr Philip Ilunga, were on their way to Lusaka to meet management over the sackings.

Zesco lost 15,000 man-hours in four days when workers were on strike, a company spokesman said in Lusaka.

He could not say how much the organisation had lost in money returns but emphasised he had not received reports of disruption of power supply from customers in Ndola and Lusaka where the strike action took place.

And thousands of Copperbelt residents in electricity arrears will have their supply disconnected today.

CSO: 4700/1448

TAZARA SOURCE IN LUSAKA CONFIRMS CARGO, PASSENGER RATE HIKES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] TAZARA is to hike tariffs on both cargo and passenger services with effect from July 1.

A source within the organisation confirmed this in Lusaka yesterday but declined to give details of the increases.

"It is true tariffs will go up from July 1 but we will give details to our customers when they approach us", he said.

A recent issue of Tanzania's daily news says passenger and cargo tariffs have gone up by ten and 20 per cent respectively and the new increases had been occasioned by increasing operational costs.

The increments have come within six months after the corporation had last raised tariffs. In January Tazara announced 17 per cent tariff increments making it 37 per cent within the first half of 1982. But the corporation in February reduced tariffs on

agricultural products to encourage farmers.

The line has been dogged by serious operational problems this year resulting from lack of locomotives but steps were being taken to buy some from West Germany.

The 1981 economic report said cargo on Tazara had dropped by 16 per cent and the Zimbabwe route was playing a more significant role in the haulage of Zambia's exports and imports.

CSO: 4700/1448

MULEMBA VISITS COLLECTIVE FARM, STUDENTS IN MOSCOW

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

MOSCOW, Thursday.

PARTY Secretary-General Mulemba said here today that young Zambian professionals were the only hope to meet the challenges of agro-industries.

Mr Mulemba said this when he visited Moscow's Lenin collective farming cooperative on the outskirts of the city where he was told young Soviets were playing a vital role in food production.

The criteria for choosing young people to take up farming as a career were high academic qualifications essential for easy application and comprehension of the techniques, Mr Mulemba was told.

The Party chief said he had learnt with great admiration the manner in which agriculturists and allied professionals were being groomed to play a leading role in revolutionising food production.

"We have been able to learn a lot from the home of collective farming. This will definitely inspire my delegation and the Party into practical realities."

Central committee member for the Moscow region, Mr Ivan Konotop extended an invitation to the Party to send prospective young Party intellectuals to come and learn modern mechanised farming techniques in the Soviet Union.

Mr Ivan Khuhar, chairman of the Lenin collective farm cooperative management, said success in collective farming needed committed party members to provide the necessary guidelines in implementing policies.

This was the only way in which to sustain stability and high productivity.

Mr Mulemba told Zambian students studying to take their studies seriously and live exemplary lives.

Mr Mulemba who was addressing Moscow-based students said they had an obligation to reciprocate this generous gesture by the Party and its Government by practical application of what they had studied.

And speaking in an interview with the Soviet Union news agency Novosti, Mr Mulemba said he had been moved by the over-whelming and cordial hospitality accorded him and his delegation.

The good relations that exist between Zambia and the Soviet Union would be strengthened even further by his visit to the country.

Mr Mulemba praised the Soviet Union for its role in the liberation struggle for the oppressed people throughout the world and in particular Southern Africa.

"We shall continue to expand our cooperation not only in education but in other fields. The Soviet Union's practical contribution to free mankind from oppression cannot be underated."

CSO: 4700/1448

CONTRACTORS ACCUSE MINES OF UNFAIR PLAY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines has been accused of harassing and discriminating against Zambian contractors in awarding contracts.

Minister of State for Labour and Social Services Mr Cosmas Masongo said—in a speech distributed to members of the Zambia Building and General Contractors Association for which he is national chairman at Buchi hall on Saturday — that there was open segregation by mine management in awarding contracts between expatriate and Zambian contractors.

He said mine managements give contracts only to expatriate-owned firms employing Zambian fronts.

"I will make thorough investigations into these matters and tell you the outcome."

This discrimination was rampant in Kitwe and Mufulira.

In Kitwe mine management gave expatriate contractors permanent contracts while in Mufulira, if a Zambian contractor was lucky enough to get an offer, he was not allowed to tender for another contract.

Such rules applied to Zambian contractors while their expatriate counterparts tender for other jobs.

Mr Masongo said he had received reports that some mine officials visited contractors at work sites to get "loans" or kick-backs to ensure future contracts.

Companies that stole mine property were normally deleted from registers but of late these have reappeared on the registers," Mr Masongo charged.

He said he had reports of some expatriate contractors who got money from Zambia and sent it out to "their masters" who had worked for the mines in the country but left them the contracting companies.

Mr Masongo blamed some of the Zambian contractors for shoddy jobs. "This is not acceptable and my committee cannot shield you on this."

Kitwe Governor Mr Raphael Mwale standing in for Mr Masongo appealed to commercial banks to change their attitude towards Zambian contractors who approached them for financial help.

He agreed with complaints raised by the association that banks were segreting against them even when they had ample security for loans.

"I cannot understand why banks want to be difficult even when a contractor can prove he had a sizeable contract and that money for it would soon be paid to him." They ask for so many securities from Zambians but don't do so to expatriates. Something will have to be done," Mr Mwale said.

He told the contractors the Party and its Government had enough reason to complain about some of the contractors who had been unable to complete certain projects.

CSO: 4700/1448

SECTION LEVEL YOUTH LEAGUE POSTS UNFILLED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Jun 82 p 5

[Text] **ONLY 52 per cent of the Party's Youth League posts were filled at section level in 1981, Chairman of the Elections and Publicity Sub-Committee of the Central Committee Mr Bob Litana has revealed.**

Mr Litana said in his report on ward, branch and section election returns for last year that the Youth League executive should redouble its efforts in organising membership.

The youth filled 76,161 out of 145,104 section posts during the year under review.

At the branch level, Mr Litana expressed satisfaction with the league's performance where 15,472 out of 20,040 posts were filled during the year.

The main body of the Party performed better than the Youth and Women's leagues.

Meanwhile, Central Committee Member for Lusaka Province Mr Fines Bulawayo has started a tour of the province to mobilise the Party and inspect development projects.

Mr Bulawayo, who is accompanied by Lusaka Province political secretary Mr Fenwick Chifunda, left Lusaka yesterday for Siavonga, en route to chief Chiawa's area.

During the tour Mr Bulawayo is expected to visit police stations chiefs' palaces, farms, schools, a rest house

now undergoing renovation, Party wards, a banana scheme, and a clinic. He is also expected to address a rally at Chiawa.

● Member of the Central Committee for North-Western Province, Mr Fine Liboma has warned Party leaders in Zambezi against heavy drinking.

Opening the third Zambezi district annual Party conference he asked Party leaders to change for the better because the Zambian revolution had no room for lazy leaders.

On Party organisation Mr Liboma asked the leaders to be dedicated and not pay lip service to the nation. He said the motive force behind any nation was a strong and united party.

"Committed members should be prepared to die in defence of the party's objectives."—Zana.

BRIEFS

UNZA LECTURERS' BOYCOTT--The countdown to the planned boycott of lecturers by University of Zambia lecturers over pay demands is now on unless the Government makes a statement before Thursday when UNZA dons will hold a meeting to map out a strategy to carry out their threat. Unza lecturers have threatened to boycott classes when the university reopens on June 21. With only eight days to go there has been no indication from Cabinet Office and the Nyirenda commission which is considering the issue whether the lecturers' demands will be met. Yesterday members of the University of Zambia Senior Staff Association executive indicated to the SUNDAY TIMES they would definitely stage the walkout unless a Government statement is issued before Thursday which would indicate whether their demands had been met. Lecturers would not be intimidated against carrying out their threat. Chairman of the University of Zambia council Mr John Mwanakatwe said there had not been any communication to him from neither the Nyirenda commission nor the university central administration on the lecturers' demands. He said this included Cabinet Office which the lecturers blamed for the situation. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Jun 82 p 1]

NO PARTY COMMITTEES---Nchanga Division of the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) has no Party committees at places of work. This startling revelation was made in Chingola yesterday by Minister of State for Labour and Social Services Mr Cosmas Masongo when he addressed labour leaders in Nchanga Mine Club. Mr Masongo, who is chairman of the Zambianisation Committee regretted that the division had works councils only. Divisional manager for administration Mr Jonathan Kenani exonerated the management from the anomaly saying it was the responsibility of UNIP to form Party committees and not ZCCM. Mr Masongo instructed district governor Mr Denny Kapandula to investigate the case and form committees soon. His ministry did not want committees which were there in name only and whose officials appeared when President Kaunda and Party Secretary-General Mulemba visited the district. Mr Masongo urged the labour movement to create employment in rural areas by establishing small-scale industries there. "The labour movement should not only be along the line of rail because this situation has made it unknown in rural areas." He appealed for constructive criticism because trade unionists were "sons and daughters" of UNIP and should feel free to consult his ministry to harmonise their relations because both were related.--Zana. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Jun 82 p 5]

YOUTH SKILLS TRAINING---The poor economic situation Zambia is facing has made it difficult for the Party and its Government to establish district youth skills centres

as provided for by the Third National Development Plan (TNDP). Youth and Sport Minister of State Mr Aston Phiri said in Lusaka that according to the TNDP the Party and its Government was supposed to have implemented the programme by next year. So far only the Government had established two centres at Lundazi in Eastern Province and Chiyota in Lusaka Province. Work had started for a third one at Masaiti in Ndola Rural. The centres are intended to make the youths self-reliant, but the economic difficulties Zambia was experiencing had made it impossible to establish more centres. The centres were intended to train youths in various skills such as carpentry, bricklaying and building so that they became self-reliant. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Jun 82 p 5]

SIT-IN STAGED--About 100 general workers at Raine Engineering branch in Ndola yesterday staged a brief sit-in demanding the removal of their general manager Mr David Clare. Officials of the National Union of Building, Engineering and General Workers (NUBEGW) rushed to the company to persuade the workers to return to work. The workers accused the general manager of persistently violating their collective agreement resulting in them working under inhuman conditions and leaving without terminal benefits when they retired. When Mr Clare visited the company from Kitwe yesterday the workers downed tools and gathered at the administration offices calling on him to listen to their grievances but he refused to talk to them. When Mr Clare got into his car the angry workers rushed to the gates trying to block his way out of the company premises while some of them stopped the vehicle. Union officials said there had been outstanding complaints from workers at Raine Engineering for a long time now including non-payment of terminal benefits and some workers going without safety boots in the steel manufacturing workshops. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Jun 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1448

ADOPTION OF CUBAN IDEA TO SPEED HOUSING REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 15 Jun 82 p 7

[Text]

BUILDING brigades will be introduced in Zimbabwe in about a month to speed up housing programmes, the Deputy Minister of Housing (Urban), Mr Robert Marere, has said.

Speaking after his recent tour to Cuba where he and his colleague, the Deputy Minister of Housing (Rural), Mr Mudomeni Chivende, had been studying the housing policy in that country, he said the new system meant that the Government provided the building materials while the people supplied the labour.

After their 10-day tour of Cuba, the two deputy ministers have submitted a report on the housing system in that country to the Minister of Housing, Mr Simbarashe Mumbengegwi.

It is hoped the minister will complete his study in a month, after which the Government would start implementing the new system.

Mr Marere said the new system would make it easier to fix low rents. "House rents in Zimbabwe are very high because the houses are built by commercial contractors. In Cuba, people are paying

about \$5 for a five-room house, which is unheard of in Zimbabwe."

During their tour of Cuba, the deputy ministers had met the country's Minister of Housing, Mr Edward Graridos, who had told them that through the housing-brigade system, Cuba had managed to build more houses each year.

According to Mr Marere, building brigades would operate mainly in the urban areas, where there was a great demand for housing. But there was also a great need for better housing facilities on new farms where the Government was resettling people.

There was enough manpower to help train brigade workers. Training would be done on the job, although theory would also be taught. — ZIS.

CSO: 4700/1447

ROAD RECONSTRUCTION, DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 12 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] THE programme to reconstruct and develop Zimbabwe's road network is to cost \$135 million by the middle of 1985, the Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, Mr Daniel Ngwenya, announced at the ACCOZ congress yesterday.

At the same meeting, the Postmaster - General, Mr Geoffrey Mills, said \$140 million was earmarked for developing the country's communications system.

The Minister of Transport, Mr Farai Masango, added that \$5 million was to be spent on strengthening Bulawayo airport's runway as this was an urgent matter.

Giving details of his ministry's plans, Mr Ngwenya said the state programme involved 51 road and bridge projects covering the period from July 1981 to June 1985.

He explained that, of Zimbabwe's 85 000 km of roads, 18 000 km were the responsibility of the ministry, 40 000 km came under Local Government and Town Planning, 22 000 km under rural councils and 5 000 km were looked after by municipalities.

The first priority was to improve the roads that served the rural areas and

so 800 km of high standard gravel roads were to be built in these areas.

Ten high-level bridges were to be built to help the transport situation in the communal lands, particularly during the rainy season.

A further 500 km of extensive road reconstruction for both gravel and surfaced roads was to be undertaken to improve services as a whole.

He added that there was an ongoing programme of road maintenance in the rural areas which amounted to 300 km per year.

Questioned on improving bus services, Mr Ngwenya said bus com-

panies were restricted by foreign exchange shortages for new chassis and spare parts.

There were adequate provisions in the Act to grant permits to operators, but he hoped to amend the legislation to streamline the process of issuing permits.

Mr Mills outlined the difficulties under which the PTC was operating, and said that in Harare alone there was a demand

for 10 000 telephones.

He said that in the past there had been no real funds for development, but now, under the new programme, it was hoped there was enough cash to satisfy the whole country.

A microwave link would be set up between Bulawayo, Livingstone and Francistown, an international exchange link would be built at Gweru by 1984, but the lead time on supplying telephones

was still 2½ to three years.

Rural communications had been given a high priority, and \$18 million was to be spent on the non-commercial sector, of which \$5 million was coming from the Saudi Development Fund.

This scheme, which had already been started, would provide one telephone for every 500 inhabitants or one for every 5 km radius in which 150 to 500 people lived.

It was mentioned that television links would be extended to Nyanda district, then to Victoria Falls and then to areas north of Harare in the next three years.

Development of Zimbabwe's airports was under active consideration, and plans to expand facilities at Bulawayo airport would be started in 1983/4.

Early construction of a new terminal area at Harare airport was, however, out of the question because of other demands on resources. Alternative solutions were being looked at, said Mr Masango.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

Harare THE HERALD in English 14 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Zimbabwe Olympic Committee has been restructured with the help of Mr Alexandru Siperco, the Romanian vice-president of the International Olympic Committee.

After three days of meetings with the Zimbabwe Olympic Committee, the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation and the National Sports Council of Zimbabwe, Mr Siperco announced the new committee at a Press conference in Harare on Saturday.

The ZOC is headed by Mr Tommy Sithole, editor of the Chronicle. Former president Mr Frank Lincoln is now first vice-president and Dr Elijah Chanakira second vice-president.

Dr Job Whabira is the new secretary-general while the members are: Mr Killian Bukutu, Mr Moosa Ismail, Mr Edgar Rogers, Dr A. Sibanda and Mr D. Hardman.

Mr Eric Barbour retains his position as treasurer.

Dr Chanakira is a member of the Sports Council and Dr Whabira is a civil servant. Mr Bukutu is director of sport in the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation.

Mr Hardman was secretary-general of the

Olympic committee elected in 1981, while Mr Ismail is a hockey administrator. Mr Rogers is secretary-general of the Basketball Union of Zimbabwe.

Mr Siperco was delegated to visit Zimbabwe by the president of the IOC, Mr Juan Antonio Samaranch, after the Zimbabwe Olympic Committee and Zimbabwe sports authorities had asked the IOC for advice about restructuring the ZOC.

This followed the restructuring of the ZOC by the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation in May, when an 18-member committee was announced.

The only members of that committee to retain their places are Mr Sithole, Dr Whabira, Mr Bukutu, Mr Ismail, Mr Lincoln, Mr Hardman and Mr Barbour.

The new committee is now acceptable to the IOC and the Government.

ROLE OF CHIEFS OUTLINED BY CHIKOWORE

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] CHIEFS are not a political arm of Government and should not be used as instruments of oppression, the Minister of Local Government and Town Planning, Mr Enos Chikowore, said in Gutu yesterday.

Installing 78-year-old Mr Dzingayi Musarurwa into the Gutu chieftainship after the last Chief Gutu died three years ago, Mr

Chikowore said the system of using chiefs as instruments of oppression had been practised by "previous regimes".

"Our Government has corrected the past and would like to see our chiefs acting as the link between the people and their ancestors, preserving the important cultural activities of their people," he said.

Mr Chikowore said a chief should conduct himself with dignity and behave in a way which would win the respect of all those who came in contact with him.

"He cannot do this without the support of his people and I call upon all of you to help your chief in the difficult task which lies ahead of him," he told the residents of Gutu.

The Gutu chieftainship had been in the hands of the Chawurura family 11 times since the arrival of

the white man and until the advent of majority rule, said Mr Chikowore. During this period two subordinate chiefs, now living as neighbours of Gutu, had taken the throne.

The installation of the new Chief Gutu marked a new era in the succession to the Gutu chieftainship, he added.

Mr Chikowore mentioned the establishment of development projects — one of them the recently opened Mupandawana growth points — in the Gutu district. He said it was the new chief's responsibility, with the help of district councillors, to see that these projects were improved by the people in the district.

Addressing the same meeting, the Deputy Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, Dr Nelson Mawema, said the new chief would set an example to the people of Gutu.

"The successes of failures of the people will be seen through you, Chief Gutu," he told the new chief.

Dr Mawema said chiefs did the wills of the people they served. They gave ideas to the Government about what the people wanted.

TRADITIONALISTS ALARMED AT INCREASED DIVORCE, NEW ROORA BILL

Harara THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Jun 82 pp 4, 8

[Text]

IN six months village courts in Pfura District Council area Mount Darwin, have granted about 120 divorces — unprecedented figure causing alarm among concerned elders and community officials.

The Pfura District Council has 29 wards, each with its own village court.

And while the presiding officers and councillors have conflicting views on the causes, they agree that the rate at which marriages are falling apart calls for the attention of social studies experts and/or even political intervention.

In fact, any measure to halt the avalanche of broken marriages threatening to destroy the fabric of society in the district would be welcomed.

Local councillors hold the view that presiding officers are acting against the grain of tradition and hastily scattering and dismantling marriages left, right and centre.

Traditional courts, they argue, grant divorces only in very special and extremely rare cases which occur literally "once in a blue moon".

OPPRESSIVE

But Mount Darwin's Community Court presiding officer, Mr Benson Kadzinga, defended his village court overseers, and accused men of brutal, oppressive practices which neither tradition nor African customary law justified or condoned.

He cited the case of a woman who sued for divorce straight from a hospital bed where she was treated for cuts from her husband's axe.

The woman, married to the man for 10 years, was childless. Because of this, the husband had bought her only three dresses during their marriage. He had, over the years, also obtained another wife by whom he had children.

Neglected and abandoned, the childless woman had accepted assistance from her family.

When her husband saw evidence of this assistance, he accused her of unfaithfulness and of getting things from lovers.

In an argument, the man became violent, wielded an axe and attacked her, inflicting injuries for which she received hospital treatment.

"Despite this, and true to African tradition as some would say, the woman's parents persuaded her to stay with the husband," Mr Kadzinga said.

"But in my view, the woman's life was at stake and in danger. Obviously, forcing the two to remain together would only end up in one or the other of them dead.

FREEDOM

"I considered the neglect, the abandonment and the axe attack. To all intents and purposes, human life is far more important than a million traditions.

"So I said 'to hell with tradition' and granted the woman her freedom."

Mr Kadzinga also told of a disastrous war-time marriage between a young girl and a boy aged only 18.

The boy stayed only two months with the girl before crossing the border to join the liberation struggle.

However, back at home the boy's father would not let the girl go. Instead, he told the boy's elder brother to take over the young girl as wife.

The young guerilla returned at the end of the war in 1980 and wanted his wife back. So the father ordered the girl to switch to her original husband in the absence of the elder brother who was at work in Bulawayo.

But when the former guerilla went to work in Harare, his elder brother returned from Bulawayo and demanded the girl back as his wife. Again

the father agreed and told the girl to be the wife to the elder brother.

Hearing about it, the former guerilla angrily rushed home determined to settle the matter once and for all. He threatened to kill everyone concerned, his elder brother, the girl and his father.

TUG-OF-WAR

Her nerves shattered by the constant tug-of-war, the girl sued for divorce.

In the complexity of the situation, she was even confused as to whom she was divorcing. Finally she said she was divorcing all three, the father who was throwing her between two husbands, and the two boys.

"I want to know how even a traditional court would have handled this one," Mr Kadzinga said.

"For my part, all I could see was disaster for all concerned if such a situation was allowed to continue. It was fraught with danger and violence,

and no good could be expected out of it. The obvious thing was to stop the mess and free the girl."

In most cases, the women's grievances of non-support, neglect, abandonment, torture and brutality were perfectly genuine, he said.

Most divorces were caused by men who spent all their money on other women and beer at the expense of the welfare of their own families.

He agreed that traditional courts, customary law and parents always persuaded a woman to stay as long as the husband said he wanted her.

TORTURE

"But while saying he wanted his wife to stay, the man would then go ahead and obtain other wives, at the same time ill-treating, neglecting and torturing his first wife. It is a vicious circle that is brutal and inhuman to women," he said.

"The Zimbabwe society is developing towards the realisation of full human rights for women. This fact must be rammed down the throats of those men who still think they can get away with the so-called African tradition and customary law."

Mr Agrippah Mutumba, a village court assessor at Dotito business centre and also ZANU (PF) secretary for Pfura District, blamed the divorces on the corruption that went on in protected villages during the war years.

"With virtually all the men away at work in towns, district assistants and members of the Guard Force who were in authority used their money for sex. Many women and girls were corrupted and turned to prostitution.

They believe they are better off as prostitutes.

"Parents must also bear part of the blame. They are becoming perfectly contented with the presents and the beer bought for them by daughters with money obtained from prostitution, and have become indifferent to marriage."

Mrs Ethel Chikwenengere, a home economics demonstrator, blamed negligent husbands for forcing their wives into prostitution.

"Few people realise the stress under which wives in rural areas live," she said. "They alone tend crops, cattle and all forms of livestock as well as children while the men are away at work."

"The same men for whom wives sacrifice their lives never come home, and spend all their money on other women and beer, giving nothing to their families."

"Yet in the event of a divorce, the woman is stripped of everything she worked for all her life — the children, the cattle, everything and told she owns nothing."

OUT OF CONTROL

"Neglected, she eventually comes to a point where she asks herself

why she should bother with it all and not start looking after her own interests."

"Women do not necessarily want, or seek riches. All they want is to share the little that their husbands have got, and to be included in planning and decision-making for the family."

Former Chief Dotito, Mr Freddie Chafurama, agreed that the situation was getting out of control. He suggested that parents educate their sons and daughters on the importance of marriage and the tragic consequences of divorce both on themselves and society in general.

"It is developing to a stage where political intervention might become necessary," said Mr Aaron Mutumba, the Pfura District Council chairman.

"As the largest and most representative political organisation, the party, ZANU (PF), should start on a campaign to restore social integrity through holding district seminars, even rallies, on the subject of disintegrating marriages," he said.

Jubilation, Fears Over Roora Bill

A GOVERNMENT Bill that will no longer make payment of roora a legal requirement in marriage met a mixed reaction last week: Jubilation from young bachelors and downright disapproval from older Zimbabweans of both sexes.

The Age of Majority Bill, due to be tabled in Parliament this week by the Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, has already come under fire from the ZAPU Chief Whip, Matabeleland North MP, Mr Sidney Malunga.

Scrapping the long-standing African custom would turn Zimbabwe into a country of prostitutes, he said.

"It is becoming very exploitative," said 19-year-old Mr Osborn Gaidzanwa

of Westwood, Kamubuzuma. "The system is becoming more of a business venture than it was initially meant to be."

He did not see the scrapping of roora as a move away from tradition.

SPOILT

"Since we are in a constantly changing world, we have to change with the times. If roora has to be there then we should not pay money but rather retain the old custom — paying in cattle, the overcoat (jasi) and things like that," he said.

He added that nowadays people were being spoilt by "this thing of money".

"We have heard reports of people being charged \$6 000 for marrying a girl.

What does that mean? It's unreasonable!" he said.

A Glen Norah man, who did not want to be named, said roora had to be eradicated in order to help solve the problem of the equality of sexes.

He said: "That will stop the man telling his wife he bought her every time they have an argument. It will stop him regarding her as an asset, as his property and will make for consultative decision-making."

FAVOURS

He did not think it would adversely affect the bond between the two families as the son-in-law would continue to do small favours for the bride's family which could amount to large sums of money.

Mr Patrick Munyemweri (19) of Cranborne Park, believed strongly that roora should not be paid.

"If women want to be emancipated from their present position of being unequal to men, they should refuse to be married because they would then be equal to men," he said.

Mr Munyemweri likened this to a case of a man marrying another man.

He suggested that there be a marriage oath only to validate a marriage. Both families of the marrying parties could contribute some money to help them start a family life of their own.

However, practically all the women and the older men interviewed felt that discarding roora payment would be a complete break from tradition.

An elderly Harare woman, declining to be named, said lobola ensured respect and love between couples. The eradication of the practice would have disastrous effects such as a man marrying as many women as he wished because they were easy to come by.

She blamed moves to remove traditional ethics such as paying roora in marriage on Western ideas that had been adopted by some people.

"Traditionally, roora has always been there," she said. "We cannot do away with it because we have now adopted European ideas."

A Harare woman said marriage was a way of bringing two families together. The payment of roora made the union valid.

BINDING

The excuse given that women were fighting for equal rights and therefore should refuse to be married was not justified, she said. Zimbabwean women were fighting for equal rights at work — equal rates of pay for the same qualifications — and cultural beliefs did not have to be brought into the issue.

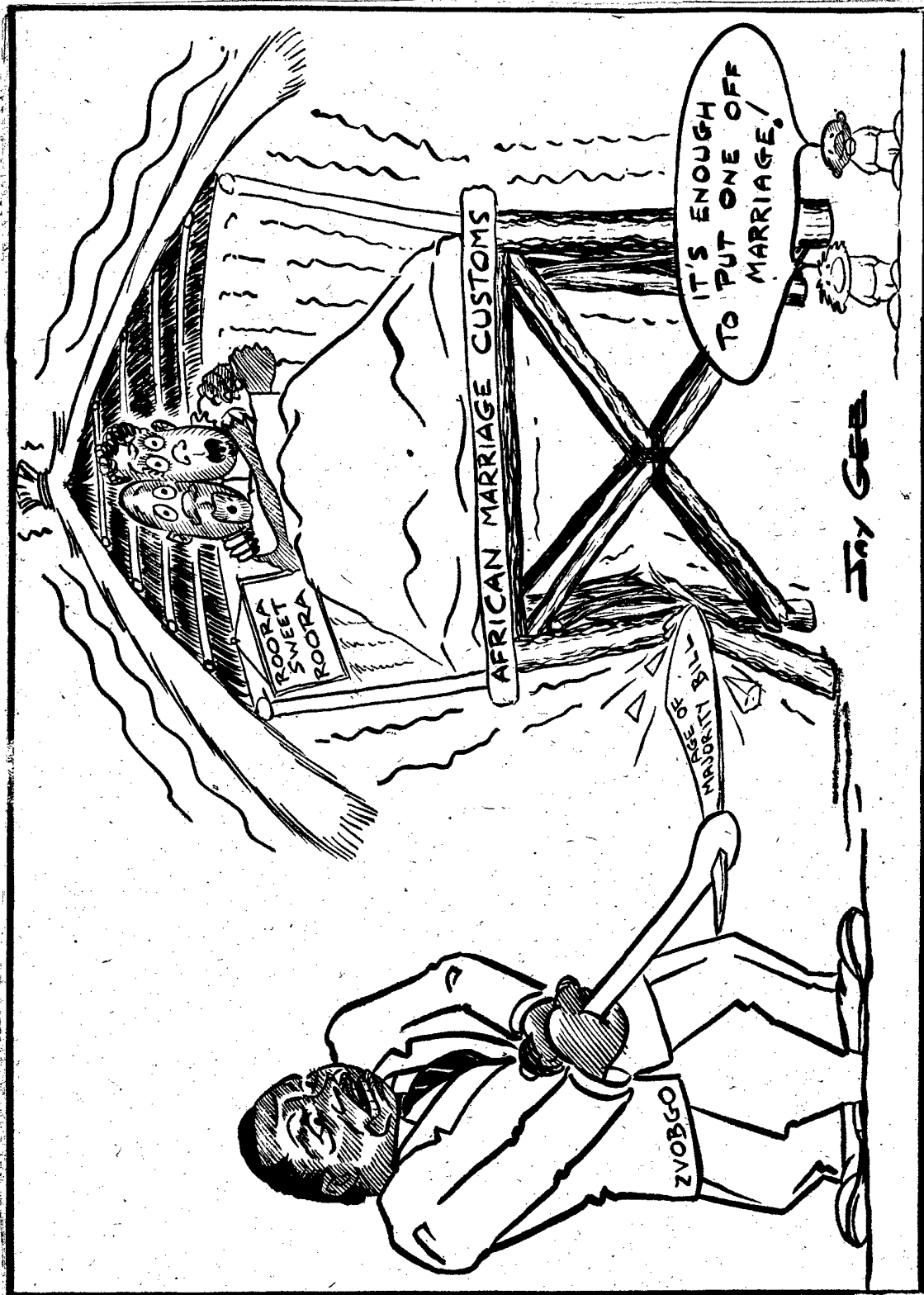
Mr Peter Pakayi of Mbare, married with two children, felt that roora should stay. Apart from the binding effect it had on the families involved, it would recompense the family of the bride for looking after their daughter until marriage.

It was a job looking after a child, he felt, and the workers — in this case, the parents — had to be paid.

"Everyone who works has to be paid for the work he does. The time when Government passes a law that people will work for nothing is the time roora should be scrapped," he reasoned.

All those interviewed agreed, however, that the Government should set a maximum price for roora. Exorbitant prices were being charged by some parents and this had to be stopped before "big business" was started, with daughters being put up for the auction.

The Government should not, however, set a specific price. This was best decided by a prospective father-in-law after negotiation with his future son-in-law.



Roora the Basis of Our Society

[Article by Gono Gogo]

[Text] **IT is a risky adventure to tackle a wasp, particularly a big, dark and dangerous one as Zingizi. But I have to put on my cap of courage, buttressed and bolstered by the deep conviction that Zingizi's long tail, which harbours his murderous sting, must be sharply nipped before he does harm to our society.**

Zingizi totally condemned roora in his column last week. His use of such words as "paid for", "sell", "trade in human beings" and other commercial and emotive words shows clearly that he has fallen into the erroneous pit of looking at roora from the viewpoint of foreign cultures and the money economy.

Roora originated and operated in a subsistence economy. Therefore, the use of such words as "paying", "selling", and "buying" is highly fallacious and misleading. Roora is not paid; it is delivered or given. And roora itself is not a price, as so many anthropologists and sociologists, carelessly and ignorantly assert.

SYMBOL

I know Zingizi will jump to ask: "What is roora, then?" The answer is simple: Roora is a symbol. In non-literate societies, contracts, which, like in all societies, were part and parcel of the people's lives, had to be symbolised, since they could not be recorded.

The concept of symbolism permeated all non-literate societies. You had to symbolise your love for a girl by giving her a token, if she and her relatives were to take you seriously; and she had to give you a token (nhumbi), if she were to convince you and your relatives that she loved you.

If you no longer love your wife you give a token (gupuro). Promises, undertakings and loans in

cattle, goats and goods were symbolised through tokens.

The symbols did not need to have utilitarian or intrinsic value at all. They were largely sticks, stones and pebbles which were of no value whatsoever. The role they played was that of symbolising the contract; and in all situations the symbols were kept to act as evidential exhibits later when the occasion demanded it.

I may be talking Greek, but I pray that my Greek is simple and intelligible; so I proceed with the explanation. You may ask, what does roora symbolise, therefore? I am happy to answer: It symbolises a lot of things, some of them too imponderable and intangible to conceptualise.

First and foremost it symbolises the man's love

for his wife; it symbolises his ability to cherish and look after his wife and convince her parents that he is capable of sustaining the lifestyle their daughter is used to.

It symbolises the relations that are established between the extended families of the man and woman who have married. It is not a marriage of two people, but of two families, and the two people are, as it were, the instruments for the realisation of the relationship.

It symbolises the woman's and her parents' confidence that she is a full woman capable of discharging her duties and responsibilities as a wife.

Last but not least, it symbolises the wish for and belief of the man and

woman, as well as their respective families, in the fertility of the marriage and the eventual production of children who will provide a tangible and eternal cord linking the two families.

Support from the two families gives a sense of security to the wife and anchor the marriage.

I can swear with my grandfather's white beards that this is not Greek; but it is within the grasp of an ordinary commonsensical mind.

I totally agree with Zingizi's condemnation of the commercialisation of roora and the fiends behind the corruption and contamination of an excellent custom.

ILLOGICAL

But to say that because roora is being commercialised and abused by some avaricious people, therefore it is bad, and must be done away with is to quarrel with logic. Roora does not become wrong because it is abused. It is the people who abuse it who are wrong and who should be condemned.

To suggest its abolition on the grounds that it is being abused is to suggest the further victimisation of the victim of abuse. It is like suggesting the abolition of the theft law because some vile people are violating it.

I am astounded that Zingizi does not advocate the punishment of the

violators of the roora custom, and yet I know he would be the first to recommend severe punishment for people who steal fruit or maize on farms. He would not condemn the fruits and maize for being stolen.

Let those who abuse roora suffer, and not the roora custom they abuse.

Zingizi makes the outrageous statement that "a female is auctioned on the roora market". Oh la-la! Come on, Zingizi, where did you get that? I am sure you know the elementary commercial principle that what you buy you can sell.

But what type of commodity is this which you cannot resell, no matter how broke you are, and no matter how much you no longer like it? What type of commodity is it which has to first fall in love with you before you can buy it?

What type of commodity is it which is prepared to elope with you if its seller, the father, refuses to sell it to you? What type of commodity is it which remains tied to its seller right up to the day of its expiry?

MAIN ROOT

I hope this sufficiently exposes the fallacy and absurdity of using such palpably stupid and meaningless terms as "buying", "selling" and "paying" in reference to the concept and practice of roora, which are so common among letter-writers to the Press. If people suffer the infirmity of a limited vocabulary, it is not wise to shout it from roof-tops.

Since we are products of our culture, like all people, the abolition of roora at this stage will definitely undermine marriage, the family and our society, because the family is the basic and main root of any society.

It is true to say that no woman feels secure with a man who symbolised nothing to her parents and is, therefore, unknown and unapproved by them; and vice versa, no man feels secure with a woman, mukadzi wemapoto, (a concubine), who is unknown to and unapproved by his parents and for whom he has symbolised nothing

to her parents. He cannot call her his wife; and she cannot call him her husband. Gono Goto will not accept her even if she is as beautiful as the brightest star in the firmament.

Any law abolishing or undermining the influence of roora can only benefit one percent of the women of our society, who have good education and good jobs and can look after themselves. These do not need the security provided by their families.

The majority of the women will be violently deprived of the security usually provided by their families. They will suffer acute mental problems, eventually ending up at mental asylums. I can see that happening as clearly as I see the horizon on a bright, sun-lit Zimbabwe day.

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

NO LOBOLA CHANGE--There is no change in the law regarding lobola, the Minister of Justice, Mr Simbi Mubako, said yesterday. In a statement he said any future changes in lobola would be announced in good time by "the appropriate minister." The Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, recently spoke about likely changes when he was asked to give an indication of the Bills likely to come before the present sitting of Parliament. In his capacity as Leader of the House of Assembly, he said that the Legal Age of Majority Bill and the Marriage Amendment Bill would come before the House. Mr Mubako said: "The Legal Age of Majority Bill does not alter the law on lobola. It merely lowers to 18 years the age at which a person shall be regarded as an adult." The public debate on what is thought to be forthcoming changes in the law of lobola was misplaced. "The question of lobola will be dealt with in the Marriage Amendment Bill which the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, is still studying. "The Bill is not likely to be introduced during the present sitting of Parliament." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 15 Jun 82 p 1]

MINERALS SALES BOARD--The Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, yesterday announced the names of members of the Minerals Marketing Board of the Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe. The Secretary for Mines, Mr Christopher Ushewokunze, has been appointed chairman and his deputy is the Deputy Secretary for Trade and Commerce, Mr Simon Muzanenhamo. Other members of the board are: Mr David Zamchiya, Mr Leo Kimble, Mr Wadi Furusa, Mr McLay Kanyangarara, Mr Jeffrey Mutandare, Mr Adrian Rackham and Mr Mark Rule. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 12 Jun 82 p 1]

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END